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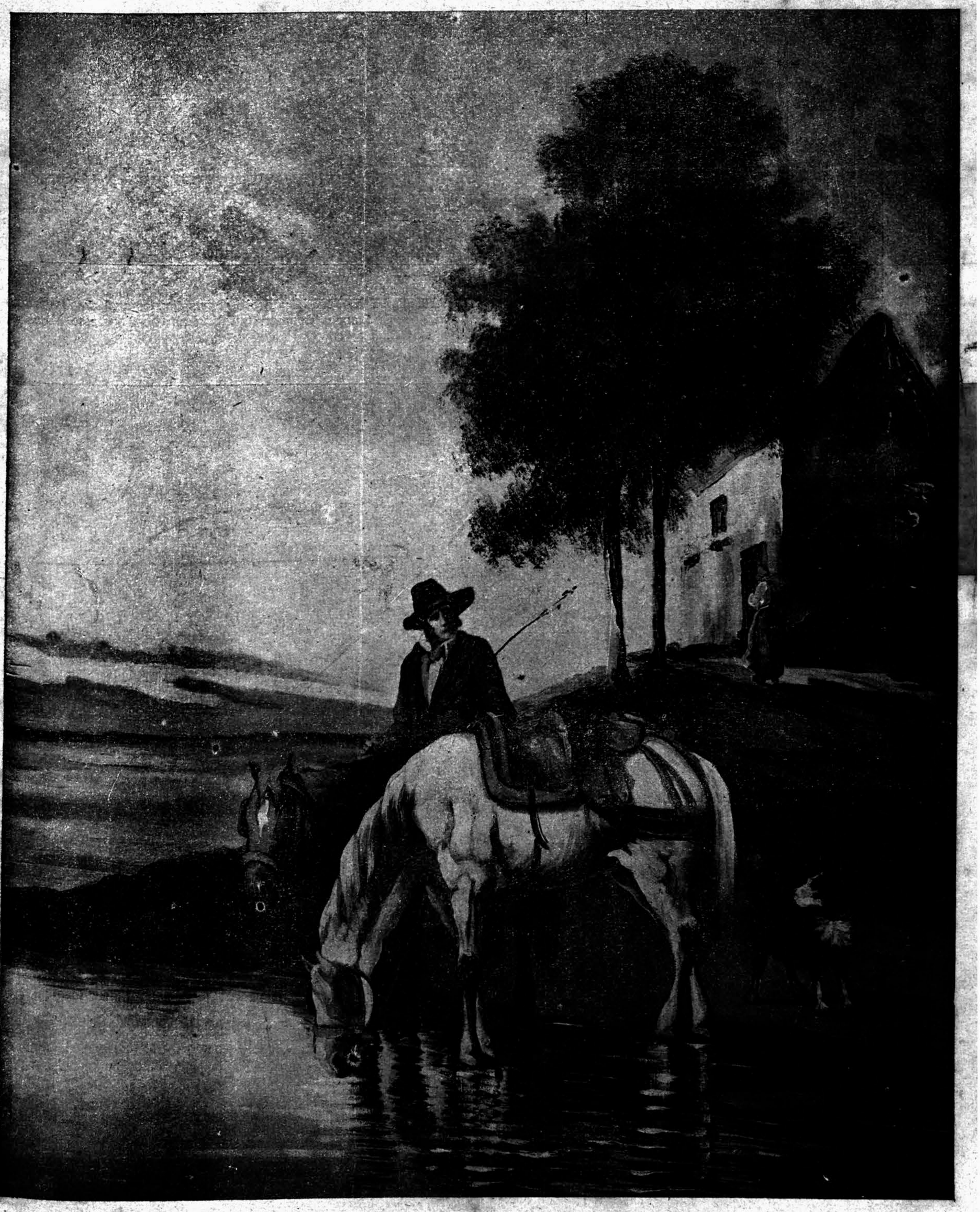

IN FEUDAL TIMES: KNIGHT-ERRANT ON MISSION

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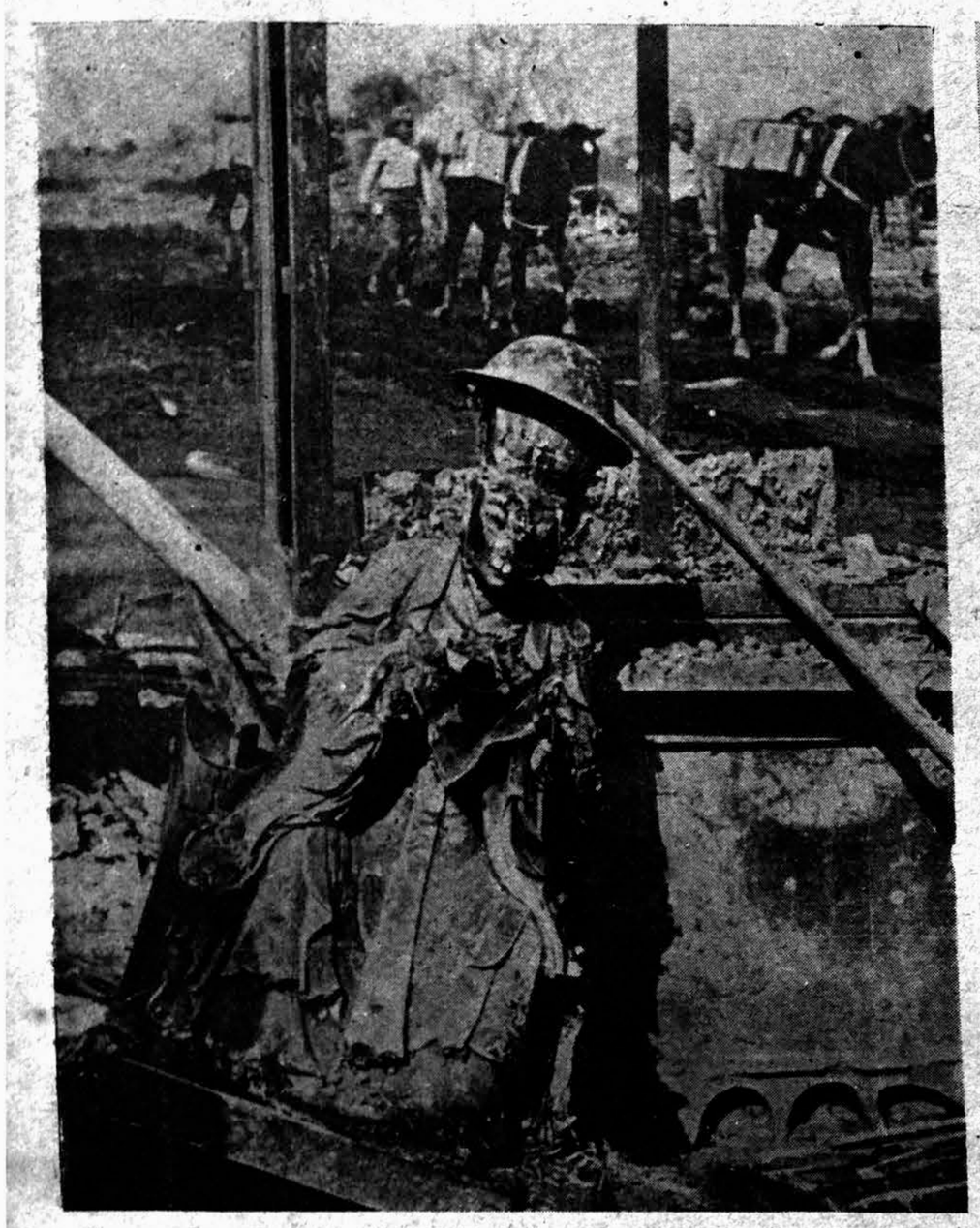
Gods On The Casualty List

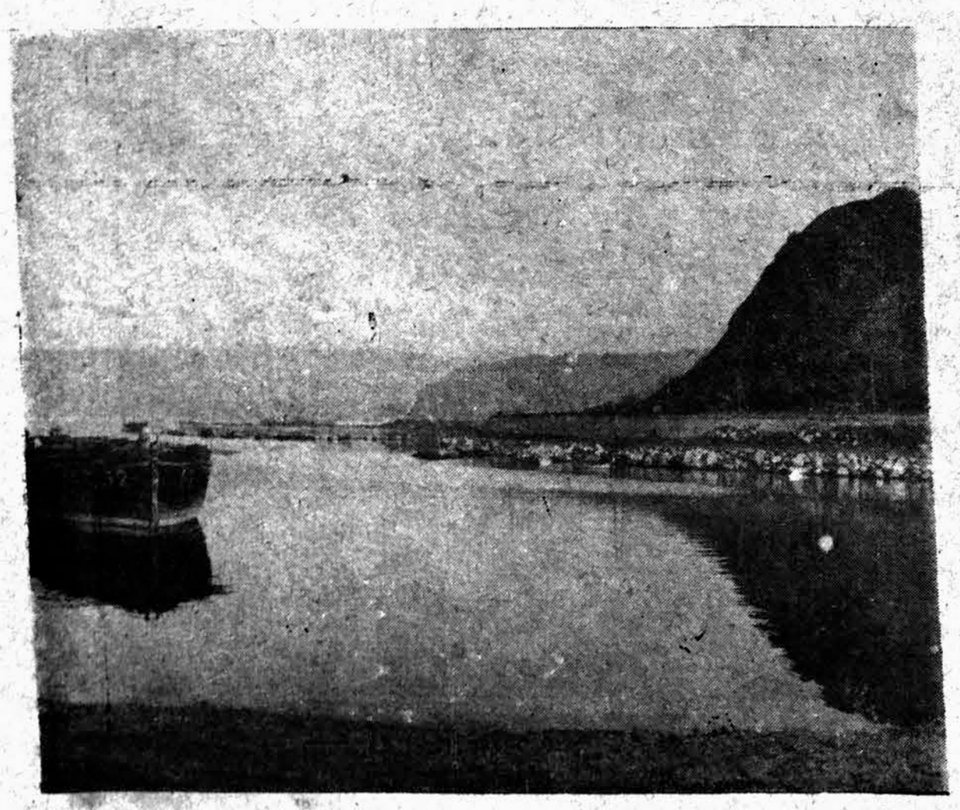


CHINESE GOD IN A STEEL HELMET: Photo shows an idol, incongruously adorned with a steel helmet, turns its back to the window of a ruined Chinese temple, through which Japanese soldiers can be seen moving up in their advance. The god, fallen from his pedestal, has shared the fate of the faithful.

JAPANESE AT NANKING: Photo shows flames and smoke shooting skywards from a doomed building as the Japanese blasted their way.

SYMBOLS OF A DEFEATED PEOPLE: An aged gaunt-faced Chinese leaning on the shoulders of his grand-daughter, as they wandered in search of a new home after losing everything they possessed in the Nanking fighting.

CRISIS WITH JAPAN THREATENS: Photo shows American Marines on the alert as they man a machine-gun post in the International Settlement, Shanghai.



A FINE VIEW OF THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.
—S. Michael.

NOT AS ACTIVE AS IL DUCE: Mount Visuvius through the port hole of a passing steamer.
—S. Michael.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JANUARY 23, 1938

'Ek Langoti' Challenge

It Is The Third Of The Series That Gama Has Made In His Life

(By S. MUZUMDAR).

Gama has challenged the European wrestlers, and "The Statesman" describes this challenge as 'unusual,' because the great Indian wrestler has sought to finish the whole bunch of the European wrestlers now in India, in a single meeting. The question in interested circles, is whether Gama means actual business, or is merely indulging in a little game of bluff and bombast.

Those who know the Indian hero and his past history, do not take the terms of his challenge as anything unusual. Apart from his age, nothing is against Gama in the method of his challenge, which points out the fact that he is in good physical condition, as every big Indian wrestler always is.

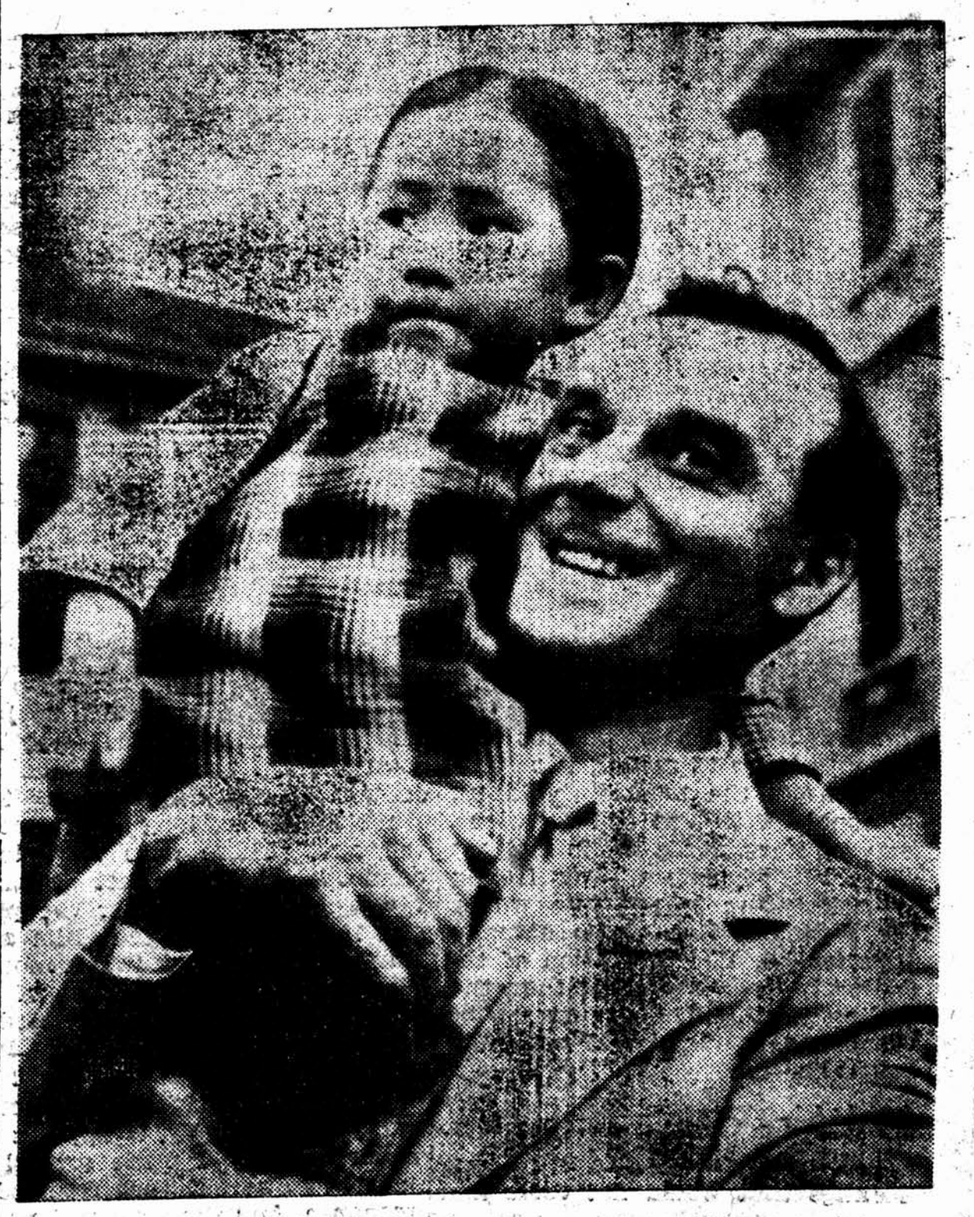
Third Of The Series

This unusual challenge is the third one that Gama has made in his life. In 1910, when Gama was in London, the last of the famous Alhambra Tournament was being held there, and in this tournament wrestling was the principal feature. Among the contestants, there were many well-known wrestlers from all parts of the world, but the men who made themselves famous in the tournament were a batch of thirty Japanese wrestlers, under the lead of the far-famed Tarro Mayake, who like another Japanese, Yukio Tani, has not been still forgotten by old-timers in England. Gama challenged these Japanese and backed his challenge with a deposit of £1,000 with "The Sporting Life," which at the time used to be the sponsor of outstanding sporting events in England. The terms of Gama's challenge were that he would throw all the Japanese wrestlers in an hour of actual wrestling. He would take up the first batch of 15 and after a rest of 15 minutes, he would throw the second batch. The opponent who either threw Gama or drew with him was to take the whole stake. This challenge was not accepted, and to avoid being prevailed upon to accept the challenge, Tarro Mayake moved to Paris with all his men.

Challenge To Boxer

His second unusual challenge was against Jack Johnson, the then champion boxer of the world who was then touring in England. The terms of the challenge were that Johnson was to box and Gama to wrestle, and the winner was to take all the stake. Johnson during that tour collected a huge sum of £90,000, but that did not include Gama's deposit amount. I had a discussion with Gama about the impossibility of such a test, but he stuck to his own opinion that he could overwhelm any boxer, however proficient in his own game. It is, however, a mere matter of opinion with which I still do not concur, although such a test has recently been carried out at Harvard in which Roy, the famous American collegiate wrestler, won easily.

Now we have Gama's third challenge. People will readily agree that Gama is great so far as a single combat is concerned. Can he really take on a whole bunch of opponents one after another and adjust himself to the ways of his ever-changing rivals in a single meeting? I do not know whether the originators of Indian wrestling had ever foreseen such a contingency, but the practice prevails in India—in training, of course—to meet opponents in quick succession for the purpose of developing great endurance, stamina, and that great asset in athletics, breath. It is a custom in all Indian wrestling clubs for the leader and outstanding men to wrestle all the members present on a day in quick succession.



ABOARD BOMBED U. S. GUNBOAT "PANAY": Pictured here as he made friends with a Chinese child is James Marshall, Far Eastern Correspondent of Collier's Magazine, who was one of the Americans leaving Nanking aboard tht U. S. S. "Panay" when it was sunk by Japanese aerial bombs in the Yangtze river.

Twenty-two At A Time

In 1910, I first saw Gama in his own training quarters throwing 22 men—all belonging to the first order—in almost as many minutes, and this, too, after a turn of drawn-out bouts to perfect some new holds. Still after this, all the 22 crowded upon him, not in any definite attack, of course, but to push him about the arena, and being pushed about by him.

Only a few years ago, Gama very graciously gave me a private exhibition of his training. At this time, some great wrestlers were in his troupe—Imam, Hamida, Sahabuddin, Bussah, Ghulam Mohiuddin (the younger), Jamal, etc., perhaps the most important bunch of wrestlers in the world,—the whole number being about 15, excluding Imam's chubby boys. After fighting Bussah for some time Gama took on everybody excepting Imam and Hamida, in quick succession. Gama, as I weighed him at the time, was only 223lbs. while Bussah and Sahabuddin weighed 250 and 240 lbs. respectively. Be it believed that merely at the moment of contact with Gama, these giants sprawled on the ground. Sahabuddin whom I have nick-named Primo Carnera of India on account of his great height, weight and phenomenal strength, was thrown by the Master quite ten feet away, the moment he touched him. He finished every one in quick time, then wrestled Imam's eldest son, then aged 12. His last battle that day was with the tiny-tot of the group, Imam's other son, aged 8. Gama took to the ground and allowed the youngster to pin his shoulders with a deftly applied half-Nelson. After such a strenuous morning, Gama sat by me and told me jestingly: "I avoided Imam and Hamida purposely, as I do not trust you scribes, who would jump up at once to disclose the fact that a great wrestler has been thrown."

Peerless Gama

What is Gama's strong point? It is his attack which is extremely measured, intense and relentless. He is one of those rare men who never think of defence, and Gama has never been made in his life to fall back upon defensive tactics. According to Stanislaus Zbysco, Gama's greatest opponent, who wrote in a London journal after their first encounter that Gama was peerless in the world in standing wrestling. Zbysco himself chose to be on all fours for nearly three hours as he admitted that it was impossible for him to face Gama's whirlwind attacks whenever he stood up. Eighteen years later, after the Patiala encounter, Zbysco corroborated his first impression about the Indian giant.

Will It Be Accepted?

Gunner Moir, an ex-champion boxer of India, and the champion of England, the last of the great British boxers, who fought for the world title before Tommy Farr, had made a close study of Indian wrestling while he was in India. Because of the superior training methods and better physical assets of the Indian super-wrestlers, he had warned England about the Indian wrestlers at the time which went unheeded. To this day, it is believed that Gama, Imam and their club-mate Ahmed Buksh, killed British wrestling, which has not yet been properly revived even when the Irish wrestler, Danny O'Mahonny, became the champion of the world for a brief while.

It remains now to be seen whether Gama's challenge will prove fruitful or become abortive like his previous ones; and, if it materialises, whether Gama will overcome his first great opponent—his 59 years.

Thoughts From Mid Air

(By A JOURNALIST)

Seetaram was always an impetuous lad. I had thought he was studying at the Engineering College, Benares; but here was a card announcing that he was coming to Bombay by air. And he was a pilot too. It was quite like him to have taken to the air.

I wondered what it felt like to go up in the air. Did one get nervous and frightened? Did one shriek to be brought down? What did this world of ours look like from the air? Those tall buildings of Bombay, at whose tops we gazed from the foot, what would they look like from their other ends? Would Seetaram take me up in the air, could he?

Even when Seetaram did come and offer me a joy ride, I was not quite at ease. But when I went with him to Juhu and saw the little Tiger Moth, with its neat stripes of yellow and white (showing very clearly that it belonged to the Hyderabad Flying Club) and saw its tail (it was the rudder, my friend explained) moving about like that of a tame dog, I felt confident. I would certainly be safe in that machine. But how about the pilot? I was not quite sure that I could put my precious life into the hands of Mr. R. Seetaram Ponday, the impetuous young man of 23, although the Civil Aviation authorities had granted him a pilot's licence.

Well, there was not much time to lose. The pilot brusquely put on his air helmet and put one on my head too. "Get in" he ordered.

"It is lucky, we are going one after another" I murmured to my brother who was waiting for his turn, and gingerly got into the cockpit. With my head encased in that ghastly helmet and my body strapped to the seat, I sat tight, attempting to put on a brave look about it.

Suddenly Lifted Up

The machine began to move rapidly along, and suddenly I felt lifted up, and the earth receding from under my feet. It took a minute or two before I could look out and when I did, what a joy it was. There we were, going up and up, and the trees and buildings and other objects of the earth appeared to the eye all at once, marked clearly as in a map.

But hullo! what is this. We seemed to tilting to one side. A little more and I might be thrown out of the cockpit. I bit my teeth and held fast to my strap. It was only for a moment. We were straight again. I realised that we had only taken a turn and were moving along the familiar Juhu sands, looking so unfamiliar from that point of view.

How strange the shore looked. There stretched the blue beneath us; but it did not appear the same vast illimitable expanse as before It seemed to have a definite boundary. Only we couldn't quite see it, because there was a heavy mist hanging about which obstructed our vision. And those little peeks of white, on the bosom of the water—were they the sails of boats, which looked so large and majestic from the shore.

What did one feel like in the air. I had heard people saying that one would be so terrified that one would think of his dear ones. Really I had felt nothing nor had I thought of my wife or my mother. In fact I felt nothing. Here I was desperately trying to find out what I felt, without giving myself up to feeling it actually. That is the trouble with us, so sophisticated, so self-conscious, that we must needs try to find out what we feel, before ever feeling it; attempting to put into words, the feeling before it is actually experienced. The expression of the feeling is more important than the feeling itself. Feeling must be spontaneous; one should not attempt to feel.

Mid-Air View

So I gave up trying to experience feelings that would not come and began to see and there was plenty to see. The plane was now moving easy and majestic, so that I hardly felt I was moving. To my right, I could see the clear contour of the meandering beach and the waters tumbling on the shore, though I could not hear them roar. We appeared to be moving at the pace of a bullock cart, but when I looked at the speedometer in front, it was showing 85 miles! And true enough; but a couple of minutes ago were we hovering about the aerodrome and now we were well past the Mahim beach. I could see the Worli gutter with the two parallel roads on either side, the Worli chawls, looking like so many over burnt bricks arranged in order, the hundreds of chimneys of Industrial Bombay, belching forth a thick black pall of smoke, and the rest of the city lost in a hazy mist beyond.

It was the Chawls that fixed my attention, As drab and ugly from the air, as they were from below. I wondered at the genius of the brain which had planned these horrible dens for human habitation. Was it an act of cruel revenge for some deep and unknown wrong that had been inflicted on the man or men that planned these structures? I could count them, one by one, looking like so many grey tombstones in a cemetery. Yes they were tombs.

I was getting on into an unpleasant strain of thought and so I looked away from the chawls. I could see nearer me the few villas that have sprung up on the Worli Sea Face, the bungalow of the late Sir Pochkhanawalla, the grounds on which the Congress Sessions of 1934 were held, and the little-park that was put up then. We were now fleeing past the Hornby Vellard, the Warden Road and the Napean Sea Road, to the Bay. I could clearly distinguish the little jutting sandy beach within the grounds of the Government House, the Chowpatty foreshore and the Marine drive clearly picked out before me. We flew straight ahead past the Back Bay to Colaba where I could see the few barracks amidst the vast grounds, and beyond were the ugly and dangerous looking maranes. We passed just over the Colaba light house and turned round into the harbour.

Here the prospect at once changed, It was about ten in the morning and the sun was shining clear and bright over the city. We were looking at the city from the direction of the sun's rays, and I could distinguish each building and each road clearly picked out, as upon a map. There was the massive structure of the Taj and the dainty looking Gateway clear in its isolation. I could see the front of the Elphinstone College and the Rajabai tower next to it. I could see a ship lying in the dockyard. Where was our office? With some peering out I could easily pick out the St. Thomas Cathedral and the stone building opposite. Next to it must be the familiar red brick building which houses the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle"

"Why Not Drop Me In?"

"Hullow, why don't you drop me in our office" I cried out, in joke. The sound of my voice was lost somewhere and there was no answer. It was this feature that troubled me as long as I was in the air. There were two tubes connected to the helmet by which I was supposed to hear the pilot, and if I wanted to tell him anything I was to speak into a mouthpiece that hung in front of me. A little time after we started, I heard a harsh voice calling, "Hullo, are you alright?

"Perfectly alright" I shouted back, but my reply, it appears was never heard. I made several attempts to speak, but received no response. And the strangest part of it was that I could not hear my own voice. I should have spoken right into the speaking tube; but I spoke an inch away from it, as you do in the telephone. The sound of my voice never traversed this inch of air. The powerful current of wind (slip stream, it is called in the aviation jargon) blew away my voice into the echoeless emptiness of the air.

I could see the city very well now, all its close packed houses, its foul and ugly streets, its rushing life, all clothed in a garment of beauty.

What would it feel like, to be bombed from air? The millionaire in his villa, and the beggar on the footpath, the thousands that are everyday emptied on to crowded platforms from overloaded trains, the thousands working away in their grubby offices, the lacs of workers toiling in the mills, women at home and children in their schools, everybody would be impartially destroyed. Look at that city with its teeming life and imagine the whole lot being bombed out of existence, deliberately, mercilessly! I could not understand that there could be such cruel, callous men that would thoughtlessly kill their fellow-beings without hesitation!

Pity Kalidasa

We had left the oil storage tanks and the docks far behind us and were rapidly heading northwards. I could just catch a glimpse of the gardens between Matunga and Dadar, appearing like the well shaped eye brows of a woman with their inward curves facing each other. I was amused at the conceit of the simile that had suggested itself to me and thinking of similes brought to me the memory of our divine poet Kalidasa.

How I pitied him. I could just picture him racking his brain in vain attempts to imagine what the world looked like from the air. Yet out of his imagination had arisen the beautiful lyric of Meghaduta. Suppose he had had the advantage of a flight in an Aeroplane would the love-lorn "Yaksha" use a cloud to send message to his beloved wife in "Alacapuri". What was a cloud after all. we were riding literally on the back of the clouds. I could see to my right ranges of high hills with their middles swathed in white clouds. The proud mountains, which had towered so high and threatening over our heads, lay now humbled, directly under our feet. The human genius had conquered the mighty mountain.

Wadala Memories

We had just passed over the famous salt pans, the scene of such epic heroism on the part of the civil resisters who defied the might of the British Government.

Thus far the journey had been a pleasant and exhilrating experience; but now in the last lap. I had a different tale to tell. We were flying well over two thousand feet high and in order to touch the ground we had to descend all that height. This the pilot accomplished by coming down hundreds of feet at once, while hovering over the landing ground in circles. Everytime he dropped a few hundred feet, I was struck by an insane terror that we were dropping down plumb and that nothing would stop us. I made myself as small as I could, held my breath and sat back determined not to be afraid. As if I could control my fear. Now the plane came down by a jerk and brought my life to my mouth; now it banked and tilted in turning and I felt as though I might be thrown out any moment. I felt like shrieking, out but experience had taught me that my voice could not reach my own ears. let alone the ears of anybody else.

There again, the plane was banking and going rapidly down. I closed my eyes for a moment and cursed myself for putting my life in the hands of this raw youngster. Why the devil did he not keep up in the air? Why should he come

(Continued On Page 55.)

Mr. R. S. Ponday

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SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

Vision Of Bombay Of 2187

By Miss KULSUM SURAIYA

It was the latter half of the Twenty-second century. The year 2187 had just commenced. Bombay presented an animated appearance. If some of the residents of that city, who had flourished in the 20th century, had been brought down to this world to see the scene of their former activities, they would have been astounded to notice far-reaching changes not anticipated even by Mr. H. G. Wells. Nor would they have recognised the places where they had passed the brief span of their earthly existence.

Ladies' Code Of Honour

The relation between the sexes had undergone a radical change. Males were designated the "better halves" of females. The male sex was looked upon as the "weaker sex" and was treated by its erstwhile inferiors with an amount of respect and consideration shown in ancient and obsolete novels by knights to damsels in distress. To be chivalrous towards gentlemen was the ladies' code of honour. All public spheres were monopolized by females, males being conspicuous by their absence. Race horses were ridden by female jockeys; cricket matches and athletic competitions took place between teams solely composed of females. On such occasions males were present only as interested spectators, whose shyness and modesty necessitated the reservation of special tents and pavilions for them. A century of privileged treatment was instrumental in suppressing their manly qualities, and the force of habit had introduced feminine characteristics in their behaviour. Ladies, on the contrary, appeared more masculine than gentlemen. They had assumed a sort of ruggedness in their manners. Their conversation was marked by an unusual degree of bluntness. Feminine charm and delicacy were considered to be antiquated accomplishments. Qualities, essentially masculine, had taken their place. While gentlemen could brook every kind of inequity with pleasure and fortitude, ladies felt inclined, at the slightest provocation, to lose their temper and even exchange blows. They had adopted a type of dress consistent with their new role and made frantic attempts to break all ties with their past. Indian women generally put on a sleeveless blouse and a loin cloth. It was considered fashionable amongst them to move about barefooted, bareheaded, and close cropped. European ladies were likewise attired in shorts and sleeveless shirts. Males, on the other hand, kept long hair on their heads, put on long clerical gowns remained usually clean shaven, and kept their entire person, except the face, fully covered. Like the fabulous mermaid ladies led an amphibious existence.

Purdah For Men

The social and commercial life of the city had been completely metamorphosed. All firms, stores, and business houses were managed by scantily clad amazons, who were always found jostling one another in the midst of busy thoroughfares. The sign boards on shop did not bear any male names. Boards bearing such names as 'Malti Sundara,' 'Nargis Jerbai', 'Matilda Mary', Dilara Dilshad', and 'Lilawati Vidyagouri' met the pedestrian's eyes everywhere, commercial centres, stock exchanges, law courts, police stations, docks, railway stations, bars, billiard saloons, gardens, and other places of recreation were thronged by ladies. Most of the cinemas provided special booking offices and separate 'purdah' classes for males, and offered concession rates to attract their presence. The front benches in trams were reserved for 'gentlemen and children only'. In railway carriages, a special compartment in the rear of the train was set apart for them, and ladies who entered this, without obtaining the guard's permission, were liable to a fine of rupees fifty. After sunset it was customry even for notable ladies to lie flat on their backs on the Chowpati sea face and experience the pleasure of a little massage. All gentlemen devoted their time to cooking meals, mending clothes, washing utensils, sweeping houses, and rearing children. Home was regarded as their proper sphere. The result sheets published by the various universities contained very few names of male students, which were printed in bold types in order to distinguish them from the staggering list of female candidates. At important carnivals, fancy fetes, and industrial fairs, females were in charge of roulette wheels and gambling booths. Buses, cars, trams, and locomotives were driven by them. All these factors reflected the true status of women in society.

All-in Women

Women dominated politics and public life, and whatever rights males possessed were of their granting. Posts of responsible administrators and High Court judges were earmarked for ladies of distinction. They led armies, fought battles, and acted as ambassadors in foreign courts and representatives in international assemblies. By a strange decree, all statues of males, who had played a prominent part in the civic life of Bombay in the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries, were ordered to be demolished, as they were regarded as the relics of an age which had hindered the cause of female emancipation. In their places had arisen the marble busts and statues of distinguished ladies who had become the idols of the multitude. Below one of these was the following inscription:—

LADY SUSHILA SULOCHANA
(2130-2187)

Erected in memory of her having bequeathed her entire fortune for carrying on research with the object of finding some means for facilitating the growth of hair on the beards and moustaches of females by natural or artificial methods.

Another inscription commemorated the heroic services of a woman general as follows:—

GENERAL MRS. GULSHAN BEGAM
(2120-2155)

Who died in a gallant encounter with Afghan women when she was proceeding to besiege Kabul at the head of an army of 30,000 Amazons in the Sixth Afghan War (17th June 2155 A.D.)

Advent Of Robots

The life of Bombay had become completely mechanised. Man was ousted by machine. Robots, put into action by electricity, were controlling traffic at important road junctions. Lifts in offices were worked by these robots who appeared more like inhuman monsters than servants of mankind. They were omnipresent. In hotels, homes, and health resorts their uncanny presence seemed to deprive life of its reality. Beasts of burden or hack victorias were objects of interest only to a few antiquaries. Aeroplanes were freely patronized as a means of transport and ceaselessly whirling overhead. Unemployment had come in the train of machine.

New School Etiquette

Colleges had opened for the first term of the academic year. Fair complexioned girls, simply attired in sleeveless blouses and loin cloths, or shorts and sleeveless shirts, were briskly moving to and fro. In one of the Colleges, Mrs. Gloriana Pavlova, a buxom middle aged lady with bulging eyes, occupied the principal's chair. She was engaged in admitting new comers. Seated on a revolving chair in her office, she was smoking pipes after pipes unmindful of those who were waiting for an interview. After some time she thundered. "Who the devil is knocking so loudly? I don't care who you are. What a hell you have made of this place?" At her command in rushed a dozen girls. Mrs. Gloriana expressed annoyance by staring at them and beginning to roar loudly. "One at a time is my rule," she said in a stentorian voice, "you cannot trifle with a senior wrangler from Cambridge." As the guilty girls were not impressed with her eloquence, they started tittering in her august presence. Thereupon the Principal got wild and threw at the giggling maidens a bulky book which, fortunately, was not her personal property, but belonged to the college library. In the midst of this lively battle, a timid and shy boy unobtrusively crept into the office. On seeing him the wrinkless on Mrs. Gloriana's forehead disappeared all of a sudden and she hurried to offer him a chair. The girls too became serious and respectful, and left the office at the Principal's bidding

(Continued on page 52)

CRIPPLED GIRL WALKS AFTER NOVENA: While making a Novena to St. Theresa at the St. Theresa Church, Lorraine Frechette, pictured centre with her mother and father, suddenly regained the use of her limbs and walked from the edifice under her own power. The Rev. Arthur O. Mercier, Pastor of the Church, would make no comment on the "miracle", merely affirming that the girl was carried to the service and left upright and unaided.

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EX-KAISER TO RETURN TO GERMANY

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Is the ex-Kaiser packing ready for a return to Germany after 19 years in exile?

Dutch Post Office authorities told "Reynolds", that Doorn, the former Emperor's G.H.Q., had given instruction that no telephone calls of any kind would be accepted and no callers received.

A Paris correspondent writes:—I am informed by a high authority in the French Foreign Office that, despite denials, the ex-Kaiser is now free to return to Germany. Both the Netherlands and German Governments have intimated that no objection will be raised to his departure from Holland.

Anxious to end his days in Germany, the former War Lord has been negotiating recently for permission to end his exile. He is willing, it is reported, to give an undertaking that he will take no part in politics.

Plans are now being made, my informant stated, for the preparation of a new home for Wilhelm in Silesia. As soon as these are completed, the removal will take place.

Allied Governments have been sounded on the subject. France and Belgium, it is assumed, will have no objection, but the British attitude is not known.

TWO CARTOONS FROM THE UNITED STATES

The Suspense In Over

The Usual Follow-Up

These cartoons are reprinted by the courtesy of the Baltimore "Sun." The label attached to the parachute reads "With profoundest regrets from Japan."

TELEVISION PERFECT AT 100 MILES

Twenty people in Britannia Road, Norwich, 100 miles from London, looked-in to a television programme from Alexandra Palace on Christmas night and helped to establish a new land distance record for reception.

They saw the whole of the show, and they saw it perfectly.

Television reception is seldom obtained more than 40 miles from Alexandra Palace, though in a few instances, notably Brighton and Cambridge, good results have been had up to 50 or 60 miles.

"It is certainly a record," a B. B. C. official told me recently.

BEST ON LAND

Mr. C. W. Willmott, who owns the set, confirmed reception of both sound and vision. We believe greater distances have been achieved over sea, but nothing like 100 miles on land."

Mr. Willmott said that he had been experimenting for three weeks.

"The trouble at first was due to electrical interference," he said, "but with all machines closed down in Norwich over Christmas I obtained clear, steady pictures."

The dear old soul watched the gaily-clad cowboy dexterously swinging the lasso in the grounds of the circus.

"What a long rope!" she said at last. "What do you use it for?"

"Waal, lady," the cowboy replied, "when I'm out West on the ranch I use it catching cows."

"Catching cows? How very interesting! Tell me, what bait do you use?"

Donatello II, the crack Italian three-year-old who finished second in the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamp, and was purchased by Mr. E. Esmond for a large sum last Autumn, will stand at the Brickfield Stud, Newmarket, at a fee of 400 guineas.

A COMET WAGS ITS TAIL

Comets in the heavens are allowed a lot of latitude—but there are certain things they simply must not do.

For instance, a social custom which has always been rigorously observed is for a comet to appear with its tail pointing away from the sun.

But Encke's comet—"Old Faithful" among the sun's family, making its fortieth return to the fold—has created an unprecedented situation by revolving into view tail towards the sun.

A photograph of this outsider among comets has been taken by the French astronomer, M. Quenisset, at the Juvisy private observatory, near Paris, and sent to Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin, former president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and director of the Comet Section of the British Astronomical Association.

Dr. Crommelin told the "News Chronicle": "The action of the sun on the tail of a comet has always been one of repulsion, and I have yet to hear a good explanation of this rarity of a comet with its tail pointing towards the sun.

"So far as I know, Encke's Comet which has been observed every 39 months for the past 118 years, has never appeared except with the tail pointing away from the centre of the orbit."

"MAE WEST" IS BANNED NAME

New York.—The National Broadcasting Company banned the use of Miss Mae West's name in scripts broadcast by any of its managed or operated stations.

This action follows protests from all parts of the country against alleged impropriety in a skit in which Miss West took part.

The skit was called "Adam and Eve".

A National Broadcasting Company official said that Miss West herself was not barred from the radio, but that the ban was imposed to avoid the use of her name in any jokes "which might possibly be offensive in certain quarters."

MURDER WILL OUT

PARIS, (By Mail).

The skeleton of a man of 10,000 years ago has been unearthed by archaeologists making researches in a grotto at Brantome, in France

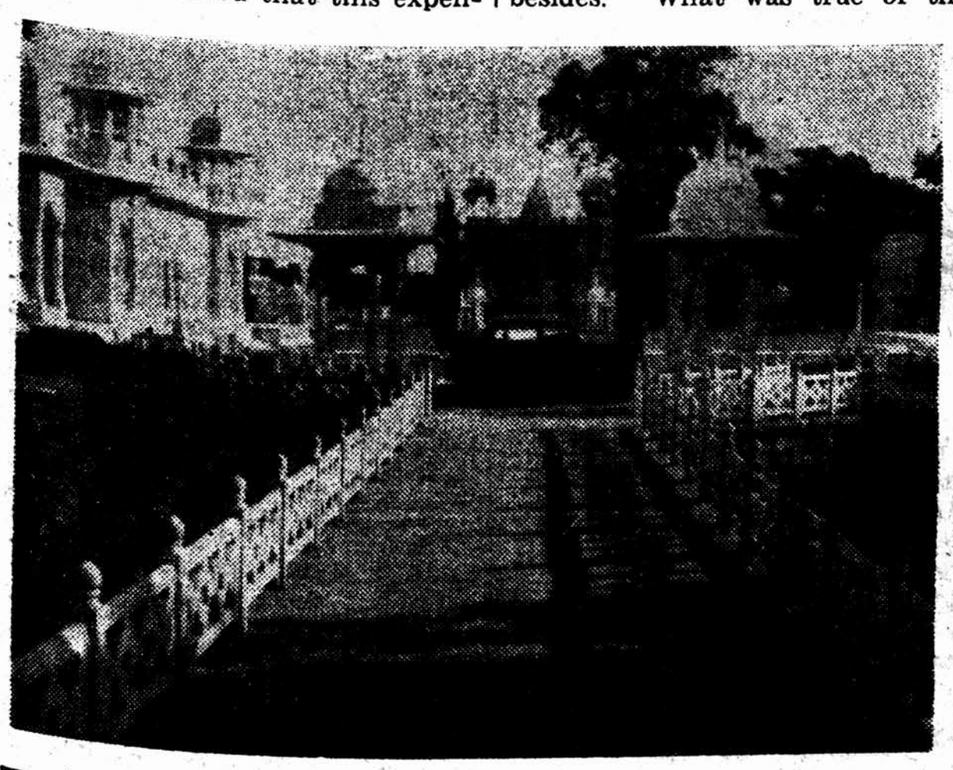
Between the ribs was a well-cut pointed flint, suggesting that the man had been murdered.

Roadside Cameos

Adventure On The Highways

(By J. N. SAHNI)

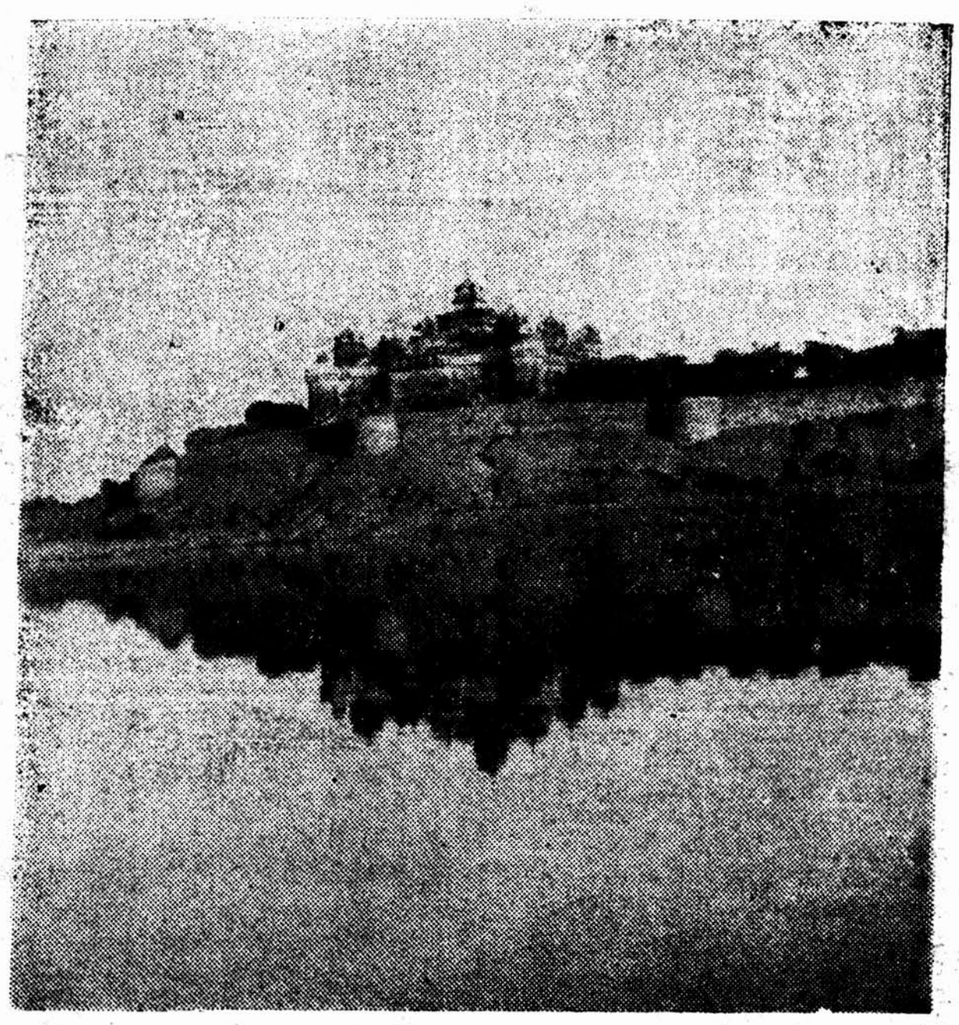
If in the plains I have missed the scenic variety of the Himalayas, the loss has been amply made up by visits to numerous decayed and crumbling legacies of a hoary Past, with which are associated names immortalized in history. A traveller who wishes to see these places of historical and architectural interest can not be too particular, either about his food, or about the condition of roads he has to traverse. Both at places are bound to be bad, and the traveller must always be prepared for the worst. In the United Provinces, and in Central India, even the Dak Bungalow is not the heaven it is generally painted to be. In one Dak Bungalow, I arrived rather late in the evening. From the putrid smell of the rooms it was evident that for days it had neither been opened, nor occupied. I tried all the four beds, that were available, in turn, but in each the presence of bugs was almost too evident. Food was out of question, since I was told that meat shops had closed long ago, and that vegetables were obtainable only in the market which was a mile and a half away. I was rather impressed when the Waiter-in-charge, brought out a gas lamp, for my use, and installed it on my table. I soon discovered that this expensive luxury had been commissioned into service, because firstly the Dak Bungalow resources in kerosine oil were limited, and secondly because the lantern the Waiter carried was the only other lamp, with all its equipment intact to permit safe and continuous combustion of oil and wick at ignition point. After numerous adjustments, the gas began to glow in the lamp, and in the luminous lustre that it shed, I forgot the bugs in the beds, the dust on the carpets, and other discomforts, and started improvising a savory dinner for myself from my stock of dates and pea-nuts crackers and cheese, sardines and two chappaties supplied by the Waiter from his own kitchen, and a tin of preserved pine-apple.



The Chattri of the late Maharani of Gwalior at Sipri.

In Dak Bungalow

As I managed my dinner, the waiter kept pumping the gas lamp. But before I could reach the pine-apple stage, the lamp gave a terrible sneeze, something snapped, the Waiter said, it was the mantle and all was dark. I was able to finish my dinner only in the light of my torch, since the lantern was in control of the Waiter's family. I have had similar experiences in more than one Dak Bungalow, and I have no doubt many other travellers have had to fare worse. At one place, I could not sleep the whole night, because while in the room bugs and mosquitoes made a peaceful moment impossible. I was warned against resorting to the open, as it was not unusual for wild beasts of the neighbouring jungle to pay unfriendly and unwelcome visits after sunset. At a certain place of pilgrimage, even the doubtful comfort of a Dak Bungalow was denied to me and my two companions, and the three of us had to take shelter in a 'Dharamshala.' The 'Major Domo' of the Dharamshala, seemed to be completely unfamiliar with the spirit of the meaning of the word hospitality. He kept us waiting for half an hour before he finished his 'puja,' and then gave us a lesson in self help. Almost with the dignity of St. Peter, he scrutinized us from head to foot, shaking his keys in his hands, and wanting to know whether we were Hindus and had a caste. St. Peter could not have led the stray pilgrim to the entrance of heaven with greater dignity than he led us to a room with just one door, and a few apertures to admit of air and light. The place smelt of curry and putrid vegetables, and had been used by its previous occupants as a bed room, parlour, kitchen, and even something else besides. What was true of this room was also true of so many others which were shown to us, and we decided in its favour, since it was roomy enough to accommodate three beds. After we had decided in favour of the room, St. Peter, took me to the lantern room, from where I was allowed to take one, I had to fill it, with kerosene oil, purchased from a shop conveniently located inside the Dharamshala and evidently run by St. Peter himself. From the same shop we purchased a pitcher and a lock, as St. Peter was not prepared to loan his own. He then directed us to the well, from where we pulled out a bucket and filled our newly purchased pitcher. We were told that the Dharamshala provided lodging free, which meant the room, in which we had installed ourselves. But if we wanted the added luxury of sleeping on beds, we could hire them. St. Peter hinted that these were available from the same shop at two annas a piece for the night. We hired three beds, and carried them to our room. The beds had a curious way of creaking and swinging, and one felt all the time like sleeping on a hammock. I have not had much experience of the hospitality one gets in a 'serai' or 'Dharamshala.' But I am told by those who have had, that my



The Fort and palace of Bir Singh Dev at Datia.

experience was by no means unusual.

'Music Nuisance'

At Allahabad a "guide" misguided us into staying at a Hotel run on Indian Style. We were told it was the best. We were shown into a room which was quite large, and there was scarcely anything to grumble about its furniture, since except for three beds, three chairs, two tea poys, and one easy chair with a ripped bottom, there was nothing else in it. The bath room which was common to several rooms on the same floor, consisted of a capricous tap from which water oozed out by fits and starts. After we had been in the hotel for half an hour, we became conscious of that peculiar noise which ill assorted music alone can create, when the notes of the sarangi are broken in by the shrillness of the harmonium, and several singers start singing different tunes at the same time. We soon found out that the hotel was located in the heart of the red light district of the city, and that this was true not only of this hotel which was of the best, but of almost all other Indian hotels in Allahabad. As regards food, the less said, the better. The lavish use of chillies in everything made the taste of individual dishes almost indistinguishable. I have since discovered, that in most of these hotels very few dishes are generally cooked in the kitchen. They run the culinary side on a pool basis, to suit the needs of every guest. The resources of the hotel kitchen are ordinarily supplemented by ready purchases from the bazaar or from other neighbouring hotels. One thing was, however, common to all Dak Bungalows and hotels in the mofussils, namely, that I had to leave my car invariably on the open road. Fortunately my "Opel" could be completely locked, even its bonnet. But in case of those who do not have the advantage of such a device, the position should be hardly enviable.

If I have referred to the various types of hostelries one comes across in the course of aimless wanderings, it is only to give some idea to the reader of what one may experience, and for what one may be normally prepared, and not because I did not enjoy dark nights in Dak Bungalows, 'chilli' dishes in doubtful hotels, and mosquitoe bites in Dharamshalas, any the less then I enjoyed the com-

(Continued on page 51)

DEAFNESS
RADICALLY CURED

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guarantee medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case.

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DEAFKILLER
THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS

For Greater Happiness In The World, Beat Your Wife

Essay On The Influence Of The Myth In Relation To Human Behaviour

(By "LE FLANEUR")

If modern psychology attaches so much importance to the role of myth in human behaviour, there is every justification for it. The modern consciousness may well sniff at 'myth' with proper contempt, but the tether-end is soon reached. Ironically enough the people who are the most indignant at the supposed indignity of the myth which sounds like an authentic tail that man in his hurry would seem to have forgotten to drop in strict obedience to the law (or regulation) of evolution, are the first and the promptest to react to the myth mechanism. They who deny myth and seek to disprove it succumb to its influences with the moving docility of laboratory rabbits. They constitute the myth.

THE MODERN SAVAGE

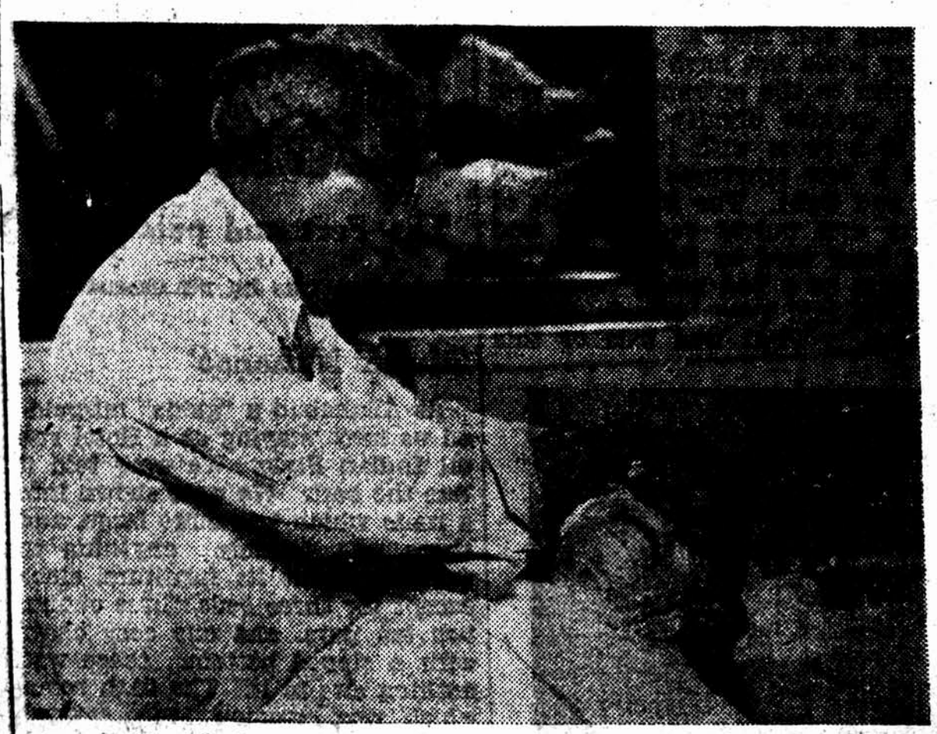
Whether it was just crude clavisn myth suggested through atavism (a part of the whole or vice versa') or the subtle process that moves the wheels and cogs of the complicated machine that the highly cultivated person of our epoch, cruel, sophisticated and 'blase', calls his or her (conscious) mind, myth is myth. When I wash my hands with some anti-sceptic lotion or connect anyone with a positive Kahn test, I do it with a shudder of self-reproach. Does not Dr. Glover say that it is black magic? The savagery depicted in any hand-washing or the act of applied charity towards my fellow-human beings (I mean the Kahn test) overwhelms me. I seem so despicable to myself. And the obsession persists when I turn my guilty eyes in the direction of the cardiac-specialist in whom I detect the family resemblance with the medicine man in the pages of M. Paul Morand. In that all too brief moment of inspired vision I grow African feathers on the blameless, bald dome and expect the venerable specialist to mumble the mantras of his special science and offer me a jackal's tooth.....

MYTH AND BEHAVIOUR

Myth. But with what possibilities of heaven or hell it is not, pregnant? With what powers of redemption and destruction it is not charged? Especially the latter if we looked around us at the present moment. The world largely lives on myth, hangs perilously by its support. It is simple and brutal and seductive. Like love. Like morphine. The professor of mental sciences is as much its slave as the Nazi hangman chopping ideological heads with the conviction of a man who has taken out a super-diplomatic passport to heaven. To think that the monstrous superstructure of organised and juridical murder rests on a single myth; that it confers the privileged invalidism of an 'angina pectoris' on Comrade Josef Staline and turns holy Russia into a nest of super-thugs, sabotageurs, espionageurs and other species of human blackguards that are having such a tremendous vogue just now!

ON PURGE

The bourgeois, alas, was not downed in the vomit of Flaubert. We had thought in Russia he had received his much-prayed-for Nirvana. The myth, however resurrects his bleached bones with which N. K. V. D. can conjure up any wonders Kremlin might condescend to command. And N. K. V. D. is inseparable from purges on a neodantesque (what Soviet poet hurled that spittle of his on the ghost of Kamakovsky—comrade printer must manage the spelling for me—with the memorable phrase 'that son of a bitch —Dante'?) scale. Purges. It is another myth and perhaps not the less inelegant on that account. What is a purge? Who can tell me? The term 'purge' has many meanings including the clinical which is the most significant and operative so far as its figurative symbolism is concerned. A purge is a process of elimination whether what is eliminated is bacteria or men. Both in the world of philology and in the world of party-politics, 'purge' is being promoted in the hierarchy of its comrades like, 'pulverize', 'liquidate' with whom it is chemico-ideologically related. It is a hierarchy of dictators, quite high sounding and naturally finds favour with the superior breed of ideological leadership and heroism.



NEW YORK SENATOR SPRUCES UP FOR CONGRESS OPENING: Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, sponsor of much "New Deal" legislation in the last session of Congress, "Cleaning Up" in preparation for the opening of the special session.

MUSEUM OF MONSTERS

As regards the actual process of purge in the world of dictatorship, it may range from an ideological frown to the sinister sign from the High One (who or which is equivalent to the god of the world's meek, the devout and the accused) translated into the reality of judicial trial, brief or long and always accompanied by an oratorical exhibition by some special performing monkey, and death. Also disgrace followed with or without suicide, so-called. Thus, not very long ago, was a monster of an ex-eminent Soviet doctor exposed to our shocked view who, we were asked to believe, had violated a woman patient whom he had treated. He was an incredible sadist, a criminal, whom Yagoda's....er....Yeshov's smart boys had run to earth. Splendid. Miraculous. A well-known Soviet specialist—the scum. They should have shot him though. The Nazis, unfortunately, have worked out the stunt into a washout with their shewing up of jewish doctors as wholesale rapists of Aryan women. Nazi leaders have published this statement openly, advertized and broadcast it to every corner of the earth. Did not, again, the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" recently expose Comrade Shubov, ex-head of the Soviet Writers' Union, who maltreated his pregnant wife and Comrade Kirshon who refused to support his? Didn't it ask:—

> Is a novelist who makes a practice of kicking his wife capable of producing a truly moving literary masterpiece?

CASE OF VERLAINE

Why not? If we raked up private lives of authors of literary masterpieces we could collar a number of men who not merely kicked their wives but treated them in a much more outrageous manner. Take Verlaine, the champion guthersnipe, reeking with every conceivable and unnamable vice, who made a hell of the life of his poor wife and his child (apart from whether Rimband was or was not responsible for this tragedy) but whose verse remains immortal with its splendour. And this cad and debauchee outlives in fame as a great and beautiful poet all the ideal husbands that lived and died since the birth of the miserable human species.

VIRTUES OF WIFE BEATING

One may also hold private views on the subject of wife beating, either deserved or undeserved, which, as we know only too well, the majority of husbands practise secretly in one form or another. A man, in one's personal view, may be quite normal in emotional response and in possession of every qualification desired and applauded in the socio-ethical code of a model husband and still beat his wife. The peasant who beats his wife is not in nine cases out of ten, deficient in human and husbandly kindness. He is oftener than we imagine more considerate than most husbands who pride on not beating their wives. In any case, one would prefer the man who bruises the body of some poor woman to the much more terrible blackguard who devises subtler and deadlier forms of torture, alas, not of the weak, perishable body, but of the immortal and much more precious soul. The world, it seems to one, would be less of a torture to suffer for some of us if men beat their wives like the peasant and dissipated in that therapeutic channel some of their vileness that sets up slow and intolerable agony and poisons a lifetime of the ancient martyr and saint-woman. Even in this, like drug-addicts, we succumb to the influence of myth, the myth of the virtue of not beating your wife, the myth of the deceptive, cruel philosophy of facadism.

"What is your idea of a perfect boy friend?"

"One who is clever enough to make money, and foolish enough to spend it."

A Happy Turn In A Girl's Luck

I was dark in complexion. My blouse did not decorate my blackish hands and rough elbow which were so by exposure. Besides, I was looking very ugly in the society owing to pimples on my face and nobody liked me. Later on my sister advised me to use Chevalier Beauty Cream and after its use all my defects had gone for ever. The very boy who was averse to my face desired my hand in marriage. I married him and enjoyed a happy life I continuously use the CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREAM and my face remains always beautiful.

WHEN MY HEAD IS STUFFED-UP, MOTHER TELLS ME TO TAKE
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Campaign Against Tuberculosis

Examples In Effective Control—Importance Of Better Public Health—How They Attack T. B. In The States—Open Versus Minimal Cases—Prevention Is Cure—Social Aspect Of Disease—What Indian Situation Demands—Widen Activities Of Available Centres—What The Fund Can Do.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED)

At a time when an amount of public interest has been aroused in the scourge of tuberculosis in this country and a campaign to bring it under control is fairly under way on a more intensive scale, it would be worth-while to consider the more important aspects of the tuberculosis situation and indicate the lines along which the campaign could be carried on to achieve good results.

EFFECTIVE CONTROL

This task is very much facilitated by the experience gained in the field of effective control in regions where the greatest measure of success in the reduction of mortality figures has attended the work of detection, prevention and cure of the disease. The latest report of the British Ministry of Health records, for instance, quite an impressive and phenomenal success in reduction in deaths caused by this single disease. This achievement is only part of the larger and more essential achievement in the all-round control of a group of diseases: and this control, as all authorities unanimously stress, is the direct outcome of the establishment of improved conditions of public health with a proportionate, higher resistance against disease. While, therefore, the need for a special campaign against tuberculosis may well exist, we should not lose sight of the fact that that campaign must be accompanied by efforts to create favourable conditions for general strengthening of the national physique against all diseases.

HUNT FOR MINIMAL CASES

In this connection, note must be taken of a statement made in the Section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health of a recent session of the American Medical Association:—

There has been a definite reduction in the death-rate from tuberculosis in the United States, the rate now being less than one-third that which obtained at the turn of the century. However the combat with this age-old foe of mankind has by no means been completed. Although displaced by heart disease, cancer and pneumonia at the summit of the causes of death (for all ages), in the very prime of life (from 20 to 35 years) tuberculosis still ranks just as a cause of death. There are not less than 500,000 sufferers from this disease in the United States at the present movement.

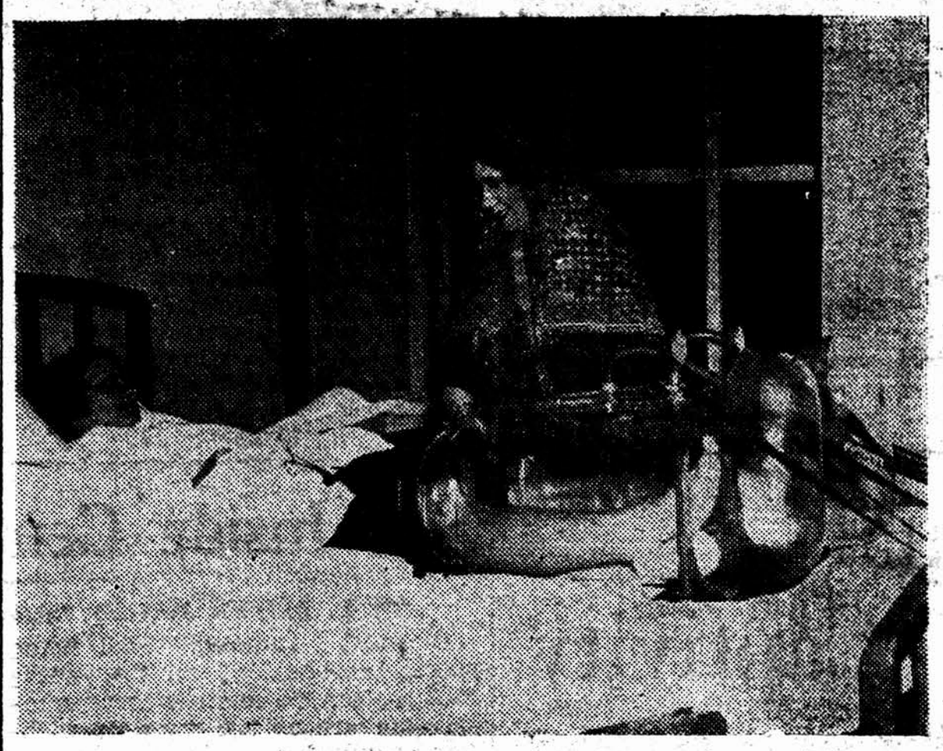
The authors of this statement, in their survey of the situation in all its aspects place special emphasis on the fact that tuberculosis cannot be totally fought out of existence unless "case finding" were intensified to a point where the danger of infection and reinfection will have disappeared and cure obtained with the present-day methods of therapy amongst the "minimal" cases. Prevention in other words, is the first, necessity of any tuberculosis situation and prevention alone, as in cancer and other deadly and treacherous diseases, could guarantee any effective control. Most authorities are agreed that tuberculosis is an incurable disease where "open" cases, that is to say cases in which the usual clinical symptoms are present and first drew attention to the existence of the disease, are concerned. And the tragedy of tuberculosis is that the majority of cases are open cases.

AIM OF TREATMENT

Much progress admittedly has been made in modern therapy of the disease including the collapse therapy. But the fact remains that its utility is restricted to prolongation of life of the patients. Hospitalisation and sanitarium treatment, too, can hardly cope with the main problem of tuberculosis namely that of minimising incidence of infection and immunization. They are undoubtedly useful in isolating a percentage (almost negligible in this country) of open cases, but their intrinsic utility in relation to the incidence and spread of the disease remains highly questionable. We must, therefore, rid our minds of the mistaken notion that mere establishment of centres of treatment for tuberculous patients solves the problem of the disease in a great measure. Any programme of work in relief of tuberculosis must of course include establishment of centres for adequate treatment in this country where the general conditions regarding treatment are scandalously backward. But it must be supported by various measures of direct and indirect prevention and early detection of the disease.

SOCIAL BACKGROUND

It is a well established fact that tuberculosis is a disease in which prognosis solely depends not merely on adequate treatment but on after-care and the conditions of normal mode of life that individual circumstances permit. That is why the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis is the highest in industrial and other localities where the population lives in unfavourable social and economic conditions. The social aspect of tuberculosis deserves the greatest attention because so long as social conditions remain what they are in this country any measures adopted to fight this disease would prove both superficial and ineffective. What is more, the low standard of public health actually involves a drain on the resources of the country a fraction of which could be utilised to achieve protection not merely against tuberculosis but every other disease. The money and effort spent on measures of a preventive character, on the other hand, yield the desirable results of a permanent control of disease and levelling up of the standard of national health.



THE RANEE VISITS NEW YORK HOSPITAL: The Ranee of Sarawak, whose interest in modern hospitals brought an expert from Rockefeller Institute to her Borneo Domain a year ago, is pictured as she toured the New York Hospital. Her Highness was particularly impressed by these glass boots used in treatment of circulatory ailments of the feet.

PRACTICAL MEASURES

As regards the special measures that could be profitably employed, early detection and treatment could exert a salutary check on the spread of the disease. Many valuable lives could be salvaged with the establishment of well-equipped diagnostic and treatment clinics and sanitoria in suitable areas. This procedure could minimise the standing menace of contamination and contact which accounts for a considerable proportion of the incidence of tuberculosis. Efforts should be made to raise the efficiency and standard of available treatment with facilities of post-graduate training of private practitioners, contact with conveniently located centres equipped with roentgen, other apparatus and laboratories and systematization of professional co-operation. Public consciousness of the dangers of the disease should be created by effective propaganda and foothold obtained for strategic control. As the seeds of tuberculosis are sown in infancy (in addition to heredity), childhood and adolescence, preventive measures should begin with children. Although early infection is distinctly deceptive and difficult to detect the tuberculin tests and X-ray are an invaluable aid in diagnosis. In this country impure milk probably plays an important role as an agent of bovine tuberculosis and if cannot pasteurise milk on an extensive scale something can be done to minimise the menace. Control of childhood diseases that induce susceptibility to tuberculosis, avoidance of exposure to open cases, maintenance of general good health and resistance to disease, judicious nutrition with milk as a protective food, healthy conditions of

(Continued On Page 55.)

Pictures show: (1) Mrs. Pandit being entertained at a Tea Party at the residence of Dr. Kantidevi, Secretary, Ladies Club, Jhansi. To her left is Mrs. Kher, wife of her Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Kher.

(2) Mrs. Pandit who was received and garlanded at Jhansi station is seen standing in the compartment.

(3) Mrs. Pandit addressing village meeting. To her left is Mr. Kher, Parliamentary Secretary.

End Of National Captivity

De Valera's Stirring Message To Irish People

DUBLIN (By Mail).

"The year that is now drawing to a close has been for us a notable one. It will stand for ever in our history as the year in which our people enacted, and first gave to themselves, a free Constitution, which we hope is the earnest of a fuller harvest of the fruits of centuries of fidelity and sacrifice."

These were the words used by Mr. de Valera, President of the Executive Council, in what must be one of the most inspiring messages he has ever given to the Irish race.

An Taoiseach was speaking to the United States of America from Radio Athlone at 11 p.m. on Christmas Eve. A recording of his greeting was broadcast to the people of Eire on Christmas Day at 7 p.m.

Full Text Of Address

Mr. De Valera's address was as follows:—

"I am happy that it is again my privilege to convey Eire's greetings to her scattered children, and to express the prayer that every one of them, wherever they may be—here at home or elsewhere throughout the world—may have a holy and a happy Christmas in the company of those they love.

"I am glad also to be able to convey our greeting to the many friends of Ireland in America, who gave us aid in our time of need, and who now rejoice with us in the success we have achieved.

"To This Glorious Dawn"

"Christmas has always been for our dispersed people the festival of festivals. It is the time at which we are went to review the past and project the future.

"This Christmas it is especially fitting that we should do this.

"The year that is now drawing to a close has been for us a notable one. It will stand forever in our history as the year in which our people enacted, and first gave to themselves, a free Constitution which we hope is the earnest of a fuller harvest of the fruits of centuries of fidelity and sacrifice.

"Looking back and contemplating the sorrows of the long night of our national captivity, calling to mind the time when not so long ago when the majority of our people in this, their native land, were denied the rights of citizenship, were forbidden to practice their religion or to educate their children—were forbidden almost to exist, we who have seen this day, cannot but thank God with all our hearts that He has seen fit to preserve our nation through all its persecution, that he gave ear to the supplications of our tortured fathers and brought us at last to this glorious dawn.

"Wisely To Plan And Patiently To Perfect"

"The freedom we have gained even though it is not the freedom of the whole nation imposes its obligations. Once again it is given us to shape our national destinies to great ends. Once again we can make of our country a home of culture and of learning, a university of life and of right living.

"We can make of it a land where true knowledge is turned to high purposes, where a new order fashioned to our own needs makes life noble and happy, where vigilance, discipline and devotion make it secure guarding the freedom that has been won.

"To achieve these aims we need wisely to plan and patiently to perfect. The rebuilding of a Nation's life cannot be the work of a day. We must, above all, make sure to begin upon the right foundations.

"Upon the character moulded in our children and developed in our young people—our young men and our young women—will depend whether this dream of a great destiny will or will not be realised—this dream which has abided our people through all their tribulations and the frustration of which was the most poignant element in their sorrow.

Appeal To The Youth

"Upon the hearthstone then the foundations must be laid if they are to be permanent and secure.

"To the children is our chief responsibility.

"And you, the youth of our country who may be listening to me, you for whom your fathers suffered and endured and remained faithful unto death, you who are now standing upon the threshold of a new era with life opening before you as a splendid enterprise, remember that to no generation of Irishmen for hundreds of years have come the opportunities that now are yours

"The inestimable heritage of a great tradition has been handed down to you, but you, yourselves, must give it life by your own service and by your own devotion.

"In other countries, by a discipline imposed by the State the youth are banded together to work for their country's welfare. Will you, by a discipline voluntarily assumed, not be ready to fit yourselves to play your part in the vanguard of a disciplined people?

"Be your code reverence for sacred things, obedience to right authority, moral integrity and a sense of public duty, and that code will soon be the code of all our people and our nation will again shine and be an example to the other nations of the world.

"I must now bid you goodbye.

"Slan agaibh anois, agus go raibh rath agus sonas oraibh i rith na haith-bhliana.

"Gura seacht fearr a bheidhmid go leir an taca so aris."

Inside Central Europe

(By F. ELWYN JONES, Author of "Hitler's Drive to the East")

Alarmist rumours still being spread abroad of an impending Nazi putsch in Austria or Czechoslovakia are at the moment without foundation.

It is true that inside the Nazi Party there are two schools of thought on the Putsch Policy.

The Extremist group, led by Ribbentrop and Rosenberg, favour a quick coup in Czechoslovakia. The group led by Goering and supported by the Reichswehr oppose this view and argue on the following lines:—

1. The Sudeten Germans form only one fifth of the Czech population. Of these Germans a third oppose the policy of Sudeten Nazi leader Henlein. There are only 50,000 Germans in Prague, and there is no possibility, as in Spain, of simultaneous risings in key points throughout the country. The Czech Army and Air Force are 100 per cent. loyal to President Benes and the Czechs have carefully seen to it that no German gets a look in on the Army Staff. A putsch in Bohemia would be suppressed by the Czechs, perpetually on guard, in 24 hours and would be even more disastrous politically than was the Nazi putsch in Austria in July 1934. Nothing short of a full-dress invasion of Czechoslovakia by Germany would now suffice to bring Bohemia into the Third Reich; and invasion would mean general war.

2. For General War, Germany is not ready. As General Fritsch has put it: "Though you can finish a war ration cards, you daren't start off with them".

The Nazi policy for Czechoslovakia now, is, for the Henlein Party to win the favour of the minority groups—Hungarian, etc, and appear as the defenders of order against the Communists and thereby gain support from the Right Wing elements in the Agrarian Party (the largest in the State), and finally swing Czechoslovakia over from France and the Soviet Union on to the Rome-Berlin axis. Meantime make things as difficult as possible for the present anti-Nazi Government, stimulate local incidents, and spread alarmist rumours. Typical of this strategy of creating jitters is the notice the Nazi posted at the Czech frontier in Bohemia, where Edward Benes is spending millions of crowns to make his Maginet line impregnable:

"Edward behalt Die Deine Gelde
"Adolf kommt ueber die Felde."
(Edward save up all your pence,
For Adolf will soon be over the fence).

Over Austria a too the Nazis are in dispute. The Frauenfeld group recommended a putsch—in spite of the 1934 disaster. They argue that a Bohemian putsch would mean war, whereas the seizure of Austria wouldn't. France, they say, wouldn't fight for Austria, nor would Soviet Russia.

It was Frauenfeld who organised the Dollfuss murder in 1934, and he and his fellow "Austrian Legionaries" are tired of hanging around Munich on short commons.

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MATUNGA MUSIC FESTIVAL

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

New Trends In Karnataki Music—Instrumentalists Forge Ahead—Orchestra Threatens Revolution In Music Style—Women Lead 'The Rest' In Recital

The Matunga music festival organised by the Sri Ranjani Sabha came to a close yesterday after seventeen days' duration. Nearly thirty performances were held and over 50 artistes, including many women and children participated in them. In the vast array of artistes and the number of performances consisting of vocal and instrumental recitals, orchestra music and Harikathas, this festival can stand comparison to the grand celebrations at Trivadi, where music Marathons will be staged at this time of the year.

To a close observer certain new tendencies in the style of rendering South Indian music will be evident from these performances. The artistes, professionals and amateurs, have taken studious care to modernise their stock-in-trade and make their programmes as attractive as possible. The advent of Talkie musicians has caused a flutter in orthodox music circles though there is no need for pessimism on this score. It is true that Talkie artistes sometimes take daring liberties with the routine style by too much exhibitionism and extravaganza. But with all their elastic methods, they do not trespass the limit and as a rule keep themselves within 'kutcheri' style. It is not impossible to find a "via media" between the modern left-wingers and the orthodox right-wing. But such stabilisation will be possible, only when Talkie musicians are given full recognition, and not treated as "Harijans" in the music world.

The instrumental side has, of late, made more rapid headway than vocal music. The orchestra, as an accompaniment, bids fair to revolutionise the style of rendering. Upto now vocalists mainly depended upon violin and mridangam for accompaniment. The future trend will probably be for the vocalist to be more the leader of the orchestra with a massed array of drummers and players on wire-instruments. One will be sorry that this tendency will kill individualism which is the dominant note in music, but this communism in music is to some extent inevitable, in view of the popular awakening and mass movements in music. The music marathons of old timers seem to have definitely gone; co-ordination between the vocalists and accompanists is the order of the day; and orchestration is not only the next stage but shows the shape of things to come.

Women Artistes On Top

In this year's concerts, women artistes have been on the top. Not only did they draw a big gate, but they also kept interest sustained throughout their performances. Mrs. Ganesan was the first woman artiste to set the ball rolling. She was at her best though there was a bit of Amazonian touch in her 'cuts' and 'catches,' which savoured of Krishna Baghavathar's vigorous style. Mr. N. N. Iyengar's daughters formed a happy lot in themselves. Miss Indra and Miss Saroja gave some fine vocal recitals, while Miss Radha ably accompanied them in violin. Not only did they exhibit fine team work, but there was a wonderful finish in their rendering which kept the interest of the music fans sustained. One was only sorry that Veena 'gamagams' were not at all audible. Mrs. Narayana Iyer put in her appearance despite weak health and her performance was very brief. Srimati Chellammal was not only in good form but showed good talent in planning her programme. Her in-born 'mike voice', lent charm to her rendering and many of her 'tukadas' drew full-throated and continuous encores. If one may point out a slight defect in her style, it is her 'alapana' of 'Ragas' with an 'L' sound, which distinctly mars the emotional appeal.. It is time she eliminated this mannerism. It is encouraging that this artiste has come out to the front rank within a short time.

Mrs. Lalitha Venkatraman was fresh with laurels won in Sind, Mysore and Burma. There is something unique in the federal structure of her voice which facilitates an all-India appeal. What is wanting in 'Sangathis' is made up by her "Sangeet". In her recital on Thursday, she lifted Kalyani to the region of vocal stratosphere by a few high-pitch flashes It is here that she reigns supreme.

Juvenile Artistes

This year's festival was noteworthy for attracting a large field of Juvenile artistes who exhibited rare talents. Miss Sundari Ramanan gave a good display in violin and there was something peculiarly stylish in her methods. It is said that music world is a great democracy, but in India, somehow or other, it tends to become dynastic. Miss Sundari shows good form and it will not be a surprise if she annexes the ribbon from her mother who is no mean artiste in the field. Miss Alamelu bids fair to be a fine vocalist and there is vigour in her style of rendering Kirtans. Sometime back, music instructors came in for severe handling from some quarters. The performance of this artiste not only belies such accusations, but also shows the skill with which the tutors train their charge. Miss Pankajam and Miss Rajalakshmi gave a very good account of themselves, though many missed the rare type of child artiste like Gokila, this year.

New Tendencies

Sangeetha Bushanam Venketram was faultless to the core and gave a pleasing display. He never attempted flights nor touched the lows. Sriman Yagneswara Bhagavathar was not at his best, this time, though one could rarely miss the grandeur of his style. His rendering of the swaras was a thing of beauty and there was remarkable showmanship in it. Mr. V. S. Chidambaram's performance was a real treat. With double dose of "Musirics" and mixture of Ramanuja Iyengar's patent Sangathis, the artiste was able to pull enthusiasm to frenzy. But the tragedy was that his wind-power was exhausted when he was rendering 'Thodi' in full and fine style; and the rest looked like the fifth round in a non-stop bout between Harbansingh and Kraemer. Air-power is as vital to the vocalist as to belligerent nations, and air parity must be kept up at any cost. Herein lies the success of the vocalist.

Do Not Loose Shunt

No performance was as much discussed in music circles as that of Mr. V. S. Venketraman. This artiste sprang a surprise by his ultra modern modes and Leftist tendency for style mixture. His beginning of Shammugapriya was excellent. When he began to bring in the 'Tans' in alapana, it became superb. But his mania for quick changes knew no bounds and when the edifice was completed, it began to slant like the Tower of Pisa. 'Srutibeta' is a recognised style in Alapana, but when it is tried in quick succession, the frontier becomes obliterated and one finds himself in No.-man's land. Moreover sudden Sky-rocketing and darting downward thrusts indulged in succession robs the recital of 'Vishranti Bhava' or harmony. No doubt, the artiste is full of original ideas; but as in train traffic, so also the vocal locomotion, the following maxim holds good: "Do Not Loose Shunt." The artiste's Hindustani songs were well appreciated. Mr. Jalpesan was fortunate in his orchestra, the first of its kind in Bombay. Sandwiched between an array of players on mridang, dholak, and Kinjira and a massed band of violin, Bul Bul and what not, his performance looked more like "Ashtavadhan". However the vocalist and the accompanists are to be congratulated for their combination and orchestration. Given more time, the artistes would probably have better shown themselves to advantage.

Instrumental Music

Among violinists of note was Vidwan Mahadeva Bhagavatar whose solo was a classic in itself. His command of the steel and the guts is marvellous and with a few deft touches, he resurrected the glory of Karaharapriya, in all its pristine purity. Vidwan Mahadeva Bhagavatar is the nestor in the field, barring perhaps the veteran, Karur Chinaswami Iyer, and it is a pity that his merits have not been well recognised in proper quarters.

Parur Anantharaman is a rising violinist with established reputation in Madras music circles. Well-grounded in the patent Parur style which is noted for its correctness and purity, he has enriched it with flashes and flourishes, peculiarly his own. His experience ranges not only to pure 'kutcheri' style, but also to edited and canned music style. In Matunga concerts, he played solo violin and also accompanied a vocalist and an orchestra in which he displayed his remarkable adaptability to varying styles. His guts play was superb, and there was something mellowing in his finger work which was very catchy in its effect.

Whirl-wind Style

Mr. Gururajappa, who gave a violin concert, is a type of whirlwind artiste. In the very first 'kirtan' he impressed the audience with his prodigious practice and Cyclopean feats. His style is that of his brother Chowdiah which will unconsciously lift the audience to heights unknown. Mr. Gururajappa's scholarship and mastery over the strings cannot be questioned. In fact, they were too much in evidence. But his style of rendering 'kirtans' as well as 'ragas' resembled army manoeuvres and aerial bombing which often missed the mark. Even in the main 'raga' the artiste struck a chord line of his own, and regaled the audience with "multi-wires" work. Mr. Gururajappa has not evidently paid much attention to "vishranti bhava" which is the soul of music. That is the one missing link in his music style. If only he studiously cultivates that sense of ease and flow, much of the sound and fury will be eliminated, and he will be peerless with his inimitable bow and finger work.

Mr. S. Krishnaswamy who accompanied more than one artiste created a good impression as a successful accompanist.

Master Sankaranarayanan who accompanied artistes and the orchestra has the fine setting and the grip of his father's style. Though a beginner, he has the style of a good artiste in making.

Mr. Javarama Sharma's orchestra was of a very high order. Harmonium as a musical instrument has been condemned by many, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But one who heard Mr. Javarama Sharma carried the impression that the harmonium was much sinned against than sinning. Mr. Sharma's subtle finger work and play on reeds were much appreciated. And everyone of his accompanists displayed good talents.

The "Bul-Bul Tarang" as a musical instrument is of recent origin, and one cannot forecast its proper place in music world. This instrument has neither the hoary traditions of Sitar nor the 'gamagams' of Veena. But artistes like Mr. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Menon opened up the possibilities of the instrument.

This year's music festival was remarkable for the number of Mridangam, Dholak, Ganjira and Dubla players. Mr. Mani Iyer successfully accompanied many artistes. Master C. V. Mani was the centre of the picture, and there was no concert in which he did not make a good impression. There was a peculiar symphony in his work and in his 'gathi' he displayed a wonderful variety of strokes. He is an artiste of promising possibilities.

Amateurs

Both the 'Harikatha' performers kept the enthusiasm of the audiences by their musical narratives and I defer comment on this line, lest Mr. Pattrachariar would turn round and say that he is not a graduate Baghavathar.

Considerations of space do not permit me to comment on the performances of veteran amateurs like Messrs. Vedaranyam, Kolathu Baghavathar, Lakshmi Narasimha Iyer, Mahadeva Iyer, Dr. Krishnan and others, though all of them contributed their best to the success of the festival. I have also omitted the artistes, for whose performances I could not be present. This running comment is not the order of a court martial. It is an attempt to study and interpret the new tendencies in music as exhibited by practitioners and exponents, and it has nothing to do with personalities. The Sri Ranjani Sabha is to be congratulated for its noble endeavours in the cause of advancement of music.

Mr. M. N. K. Murti is to be congratulated on the execution of a fine portrait of Thyagraja which he has presented to the Sabha. It is worthy of the artist and the artiste.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Mrs. Gurunathammal (Congress) of Dharmapuri who has been elected as the co-opted member to the Dharmapuri District Board by the Special meeting of the Board

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSUMPTION, 1936.)

This volume, the second of its kind to be published by the Economic Intelligence Service, contains provisional statistics for 1936 and completed statistics for 1935. Like the previous volume the statistics contained in the volume are confined to 35 commodities, principally raw materials and foodstuffs of importance in international trade. These include wheat, sugar, rubber, wood in various forms, hides, wool, cotton, silk, iron and steel, copper, motor spirit. A detailed descriptive list of the commodities is included in the volume. The publication represents an important improvement over the previous one in that the number of importing countries covered by the various tables has been increased from 42 to 122, thus making the statistics practically world-wide. These 122 countries represent 98 p.c. of total world trade in 1935, as compared with the 84 p.c. represented by the 42 countries covered by previous volume.

The volume is the outcome of the extremely important conclusion arrived at by the Committee of Statistical Experts four years ago that the incomparability of international trade statistics (i.e., the discrepancies between import statistics given by an importing country and the export figures relating to the same transactions returned by the exporting country) could only be eliminated by the furnishing by all countries of their import data by country of origin. Governments, were, therefore, asked to furnish import data on this basis and the Secretariat authorised by the Council of the League to collect, aggregate and publish such data.

The volume contains an introduction which draws the attention of the reader to the various causes of discrepancies and possible errors involved in trying to secure comparability of exports with the corresponding import data. Whilst the volume is only a first attempt to solve the problem of the comparability of trade statistics by the adoption of uniform principles, it is believed that the figures given afford valuable indication, if not a precise record, of the flow of goods from the producing to the consuming countries.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND

ENGLAND THROUGH INDIAN EYES: by S. N. Agarwal. Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad. Price As. 12.

This book is a collection of short articles on England and the English as seen through the eyes of an Indian student. These articles comprehensive as they are in the range of subjects chosen, show a rather casual and desultory acquaintance with England and the English.

The author, it seems, has not made a deep and penetrating study of English characteristics and the result is a number of impressionistic articles, which because they are impressionistic, can only claim a very transient and fleeting interest. There is very little originality in these articles, and what the author tells us indignantly about the English, their peculiar idiosyncracies, has been told to us so often—and just as indignantly, that unhappily, we no longer feel indignant. It is like pouring water over a duck's back.

These sort of things have been written so often, not only by Indians but also by Europeans that we are mildly distressed to see the same thing re-hashed in another guise. However, unlike some other books of the same type written by Indians, this book does not contain what one would call "scenic effects"; that is to say, the author does not try to show off or rather—show us, his vast erudition and equally great familiarity with the geography of "Oxford" or "Cambridge" as the case may be; nor are we regaled with distressing reminiscences that begin with: "When I was down at Oxford" etc.

Mr. Agarwal writes with sincerity and conviction. He also writes well. His interviews with some of the English men of letters deserve especial praise although one cannot help but think that they could have been made much more interesting, and to the point, had not the author been too pre-occupied with Tagore's poetry which he seems to have dragged in, in every interview. It is, however, a very readable book and one which shows a definite promise for the future.

ENVER KUREISHI.

Why Do We Laugh?

A Critique Of Humour

"Hasya-Vinode-Mimansa" (Marathi) by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Published by the Manohar Granthmala, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2. Price Rs. Four.

(Review by N. Jog)

The title of this book (which can be translated as "The Philosophy of Laughter and Humour") is self-explanatory. And so is the authority of the author. It was more than three decades ago that Mr. Kelkar was first attracted towards this subject, and the result of his studies was published in his essay on "Wit and Humour" in the year 1911, which incidentally was the first attempt of its kind in Marathi literature

Comprehensive and Lucid.

This book is a revised and amplified edition of Mr. Kelkar's previous thesis in so far as the subject is old. But in another and more authentic sense it is an entirely new and original compilation. The old slender thesis has grown into a weighty tome of five hundred and fifty pages. The treatment is more exhaustive, and systematic; the language is further simplified and is now in the doyen's best style. Above everything else, the anomaly of illustrations culled from English authors in a book meant for Marathi readers is now altogther removed, and the outcome of all this is the present comprehensive and lucid publication.

The Laughing Animal.

This book will appeal to all types of readers. After all man has been aptly defined as the laughing animal, and each one of us has thus an inborn attraction towards the subject. The 360 pages of the book proper have been divided into twelve chapters which discuss the various aspects of humour. The Kernel of the book lies in chapters nine and ten—in the first the numerous theories of the origin of humour are examined and in the second a critical analysis is made of the causes of laughter.

Paradoxical as it may appear, a study of the genesis of laughter can very well perplex one into tears, as readers of Kant Bergson and Freud can testify. Laughter is one of the most complex impulses of humanity, and it can arise from the most contradictory causes. If happiness and joy lead to laughter, it can have its springs even in the very excess of sorrow and grief. The analysis of this emotion can thus become very baffling and very boring.

Supreme Test.

But Mr. Kelkar is neither the one nor the other. Mercifully he has refrained from inflicting any new theory of his own on us. In fact he has not even any pet theory of his own to foist upon his readers. He presents before us the rich garnering of his long labours in a detached, critical and most lucid manner. He might not be original in a narrow sense, but the presentation of his subject bears the hallmark of his own on every page and in every line. He has achieved the seemingly impossible: to make us laugh, while telling us why we laugh. And that I consider to be a supreme test of success. One is indeed often reminded of a similar work by that great writer, Stephen Leacock, while scanning those pages.

History From Humour.

The three appendices covering nearly two hundred pages give us numerous examples of humour from Sanskrit and Marathi literature. They are valuable for two reasons. Firstly they will serve as a vade mecum of humour to students and writers, it being the first exhaustive collection of its type in Marathi. Secondly to the average reader who has neither the inclination nor the patience to philosophise over laughter, it will provide the 'piece de resistance' of the volume. For here is laughter, humour, wit, the dexterous play of words and metaphors from a hundred authors, classical and modern. And the examples cited from the earliest Sanskrit dramatists to the latest Marathi writers in themselves help us to observe the growth of humour during the last two thousand years. A nation's history can well be traced through a nation's humour.

"Complete Kelkar."

It is gratifying to note in conclusion that the publisher of the present book is bringing out an edition of "Complete Kelkar". The four publications of the Manohar Granthmala, which have appeared so far, are sufficient guarantee of the success of this venture, and the all lovers of Marathi literature are keenly awaiting the appearance of the first volume of the series.

"First Lady" on the air: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, is pictured wearing headphones as she rehearsed the two-way broadcast in which she participated. Mrs. Roosevelt was interviewed over the air, her interviewer speaking from New York and the "First Lady" replying from Washington.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF BIRDS

A BOOK OF BIRDS: by Mary Priestly. With 82 wood engravings by C. F. Tunnycliffe. (Published by Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. Price 7/6.)

An anthology of bird life. This book will be of interest not only to bird-lovers—those peculiar species of people!—but also to people who are interested in Literature. It contains extracts from the writings of some of the best writers of the day—nor are the old authors neglected. In fact it would be more precise to say that it contains extracts from the works of poets and prose-writers from Chaucer up to the present day writers. Because of the great variety of writers this book deals almost with every phase of bird life. The author is to be congratulated on her judicious and often exquisite selections. An indispensable book for bird-lovers.

ENVER KURESHI.

FORUM

This a new series of small booklets for children published by Yugantar Karyalaya Surat. We have received the first four numbers, "Narviro" priced As. 1/6, "Sadhusanto" priced as. 2, "Desh-Neta" as. 2/6 and the "Tirekha" as 4 Mr. Shardaprasad Varma has taken care in selecting instructive stories and these booklets will be found interesting among Gujarati youths.

ETHIOPIANS GIVE NO PEACE TO ITALIAN RAJ

Rebel Bands Spread Terror And Abase Foundations Of Il Duce's New Empire

"Festival of Agriculture" By Rasiklal Parekh.

As one of the few foreigners permitted to go beyond the "No Trespassing" sign hung out by Italy over her new empire, my recent five months' tour of Ethiopia convinced me that the vast amounts of material and men required to maintain Italian domination are costing Mussolini dearly. Italian taxpayers are bearing single-handed the cost of the most expensive colonial enterprise in modern times.

Italy's financial and human resources are being heavily drained, not only by a vast road-building programme in the conquered kingdom, but particularly by the efforts of 200,000 men who compose the fascist expeditionary force to pacify a warlike population of 9,000,000 natives in a territory larger than France and Italy combined.

In Addis Ababa, Rodolfo Graziani, Italian Viceroy, resigns, packs his trunks, and prepares to depart. Ill-health is ending his Ethiopian career—ill-health caused by wounds received last winter when embittered natives hurled hand grenades at him, only two weeks after he had declared that all Ethiopia was securely under Italian control, writes Ernst Wiese in the "Literary Digest."

Appearances are deceptive. Northern Ethiopia, where massacres of Italian garrisons are now reported, looked like a haven of peace when I motorcycled through there. On the main highway, khaki-uniformed Italian road-builders swung their spades, while their guns, stacked near by, were used mainly to hang their garments on. But I noticed that in the native villages only women, children and old men were about; and, though I was feasted royally by my Italian hosts, my suggestion to go wild boar hunting in the thicket just a few miles outside camp was always hurriedly, though courteously, sidestepped.

When I reached Dessie, two-thirds of the way to Addis Ababa, orders came from Viceroy Graziani that I was not to continue to the capital without an escort of two trucks, four machine guns, an officer, and sixty white troops. I had entered the military zone. Instead of leisurely surveying the new Roman conquest, as I had anticipated, I found myself on the way to army headquarters at Addis Ababa as the only neutral observer of a war to which no foreign correspondents had been invited.

Air Patrols, No Good

Haile Selassie, former emperor, has fled into exile. Leading native princes have been captured and executed. But hostilities never have ceased. The mountainous, arid, unexplored southwest affords excellent protection to rebel bands against Italian aircraft. Caproni bombers vainly seek out isolated villages suspected of giving aid to Ethiopian warriors, and drop warnings in the shape of shiny, conical explosives. Yet these daily airplane patrols cannot fathom the mysteries of the jungle and its hiding places for arms and ammunition.

My experience on flights with Italian officers persuades me that those in the air are in greater danger than the rebel tribes they seek to frighten. During the dry season, the extreme heat of the midday causes air pockets which toss the huge tri-motored machines about like paper kites. Loss of control has led to a high number of casualties. Severe storms during the rainy season bring another hazard: forced landings in hostile country.

At one Italian military outpost, the first sight to greet us on the jungle clearing that served as a landing-field was the wreckage of three Capronis—all that remained of General Locatelli's ill-fated scouting expedition. The 'planes, carrying ten high officials and twenty soldiers, had been forced down near a village. At night, while all were asleep inside the bombers, confident that the natives were harmless, several hundred Ethiopians machinegunned the planes. All the Italians were killed, except a priest and a minor officer.

At Dembi Dolo, where we landed on a clearing burned out of the thicket, the Italian commandant was comfortably installed in a brick house that had been abandoned by Swedish-American missionaries. On our two-hour journey by mule to the "residence", we passed smiling Negroes who waved greetings. Unlike the Galla and Amhari people, whose lands were ravaged in the Italo-Ethiopian war, these natives had had no unhappy contacts with white men. They welcomed the Italians in simple faith as successors to their Swedish teachers, the only Europeans they had ever known.

Shooting Their New Guns

But even these friendly natives were no real protection to the handful of Italian officers who were trying to control the region without any line of communication with Addis Ababa except by radio and airplane. They had mistakenly organised the sturdiest young Negroes into military units called "bandi". The mere offer of a modern rifle was inducement enough to bring twice as many volunteers as could be trained and equipped. An Ethiopian cannot win a wife without owning a lance, but with one modern rifle he can acquire several brides—and he usually does.

During the frequent wedding celebrations that ensued, the "bandi" imbibed so much honey-beer—the native hooch—that they began shooting their new guns not only at one another, but, in the same festive spirit, at the Italians! By the time we arrived, the Italians were wondering how to recover the rifles.

Amusing Incident

Another amusing, yet pertinent, incident occurred at Gambela, near the Anglo-Sudan border. The five Italian officers commanding the garrison there had intended to rely on their 50 Askari—Negro troops from Italian Libya—to protect them. But on the day I arrived, the commandant discovered that his soldiers, after admiring the Sudanese beauties bathing in a near-by river all day, were stealing away from sentry duty to join them at night. He then decided that a less vulnerable line of defence was necessary. Summoning the natives, he opened an impressive-looking coffer containing 5,000 silver thalers, and distributed them to his new neighbours. Thus he solved the problems of love and military tactics.

"Complaint" by G. G. Goswami exhibited at Town Hall Exhibition.

Photos by V. V. Oak.

Without any rain-proof airports in all these strategic positions, and with no roads in this region, the Italians during the wet season from May to October, have no way of controlling the vast territory. When the heavy rains began, only Addis Ababa and Asmara had hard-ground airports. Elsewhere, the hastily-cleared fields became bogs too dangerous for use by heavy Caproni planes.

Only a quarter of the main highway from Asmara to the capital has been paved with rain-resistant asphalt. The Italian road-builders—the first white men to do manual labour in Africa—worked 12 hours a day, including Sunday, to insure through communications before the rains set in; yet it was beyond their powers to pave 2,000 miles of projected highways in a single dry season.

On my way back to Asmara by motor-cycle, during the "little rains" that precede the summer torrents, the roads were already rivers of mud. Between Debra Sina and Dessie the road was blocked by a column of 3,000 supply trucks, stuck in the mud for five days. Neither chains nor wooden supports could free the wheels. Only after twenty soldiers were harnessed like mules to each truck were some of them dislodged. Sixty trucks were never pushed out, and to-day their skeletons remain there, embedded in the quagmire.

It is, therefore, not surprising that bands of hostile tribesmen have taken advantage of the havoc caused by broken lines of communication during the rainy season to strike back at the Italians. But if the difficulties of "pacification" are as formidable during the second year of the Italian regime in Ethiopia as they were in the first, all the obstacles are not topography and climate.

Rallying the Princes

In dealing with the natives the Italians often disregard primitive folkways. In their haste to confront the world with the picture of a Fascist Ethiopia, they have not sufficiently studied the subjects of their experiment. Sometimes the story has been an Ethiopian version of "How to Lose Friends and Alienate People".

The policy of buying off Ethiopian princes with pensions (at times amounting to 20,000 lire monthly) or with deluxe Fiat lim-

(Continued on page 44)

A Tragedy In History

Erskine Childers Gets Poetic Justice For His Labours In Freedom's Cause

"It is 6 a.m..... it all seems perfectly simple and inevitable, like lying down after a hard day's work."

In the hour preceding the dawn of November 24, 1922, Erskine Childers wrote those words. Two hours later, having shaken hands with his executioners, he was shot.

An English Pressman, who saw Childers for the first and last time at his trial, described him as "a man with a tired face." Tired he was, after a long-drawn-out struggle which had ended in disaster and in which the cause for which he had fought seemed to be crashing into ruin. Yet, for all the weariness and defeat, the man who faced the firing squad on that grey November morning knew that this was not the end.

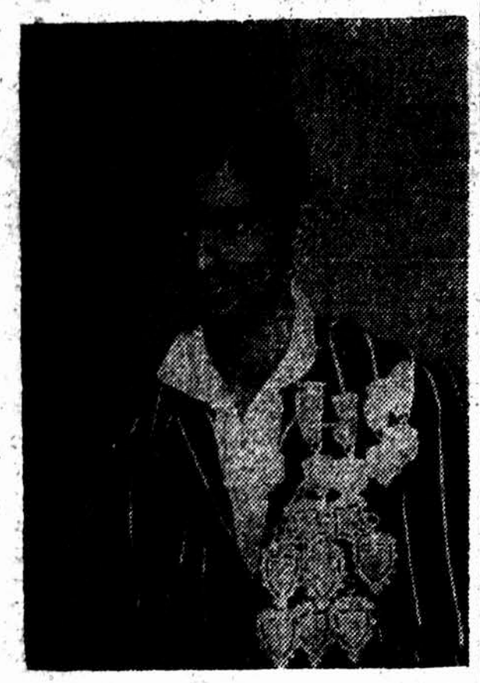
His was a mind that swept the centuries and his vision was strong enough to pierce the mists and smoke of the time. His own work was done but the cause would go on, writes M. J. MacM in "Irish Press.

That keen intellectual mind had not attached itself to the movement for Irish independence with any haste or precipitancy. Logic, and not sentimentality, had been the basis of his enthusiasm. The root of the matter, a passionate hatred for injustice, was in him, and an experience of the workings of Imperialism had convinced him, as it convinced Roger Casement, that, where the question of a nation's status was concerned, there could be no compromise. More than twenty years before, he had thought out the wider aspects of the problem in the silent watches around a camp-fire on the African veldt. He had gone out there a full-blooded Imperialist, the bearer of a name which had added weight to British Cabinet Councils, and he had come back an earnest Radical.

An illustrative poster which won a prize at the Town Hall Exhibition.

"Kashmiri" by S. M. Pandit exhibited at the Town Hall Exhibition.

—Photo by V. V. Oak.



Mr. Malek Sultan of Mahabat Madresa High School at Junagadh, won the individual championship medal, besides nine other prizes in the Inter Schools Sports recently held at Junagadh.

His early years had been spent in one of the loveliest and most hallowed spots in Ireland, for his mother was a Barton of Glendalough. There he had walked and fished and swum; there he had forded mountain streams and climbed craggy heights; there he had grown to manhood. His days at Haileybury and Cambridge, his experience in the Committee Office of the House of Commons, his soldiering in South Africa—none of these made an Englishman of him. Wicklow drew him back by its beauty and by its boyhood associations; the cause of Ireland drew him because he knew it was just. He had a deep affection for his father's country, but Ireland, through all his days, came first.

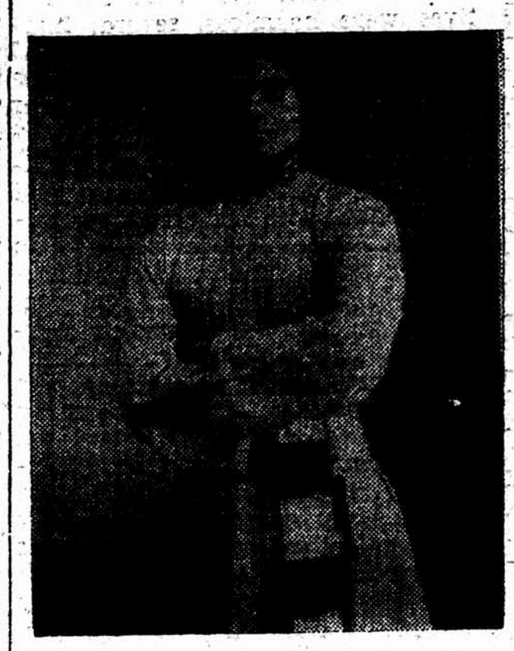
Childers was one of the first to be swept into the revived Home Rule movement and as a publicist in that movement he counted for more than most. His "Framework of Home Rule," which outlined a broader scheme than any that had been propounded, caused a sensation when it appeared in 1911. But with the coming of the Carsonite movement he saw that everything was changed and he laid down his pen so that he might assist in the arming of his countrymen. When he landed the historic cargo of rifles from his yacht at Howth, he had taken his place in the long line of Irish revolutionaries. From that day forward he saw clearly where his life-work lay.

To that work the World War came as no more than an interruption. Believing that, for once, Britain was fighting a just war, that the issue had been joined between the integrity of small nations and the menace of Prussianism, he went out, as so many other generous-minded Irishmen went out, to fight for the Allied cause. He was, as he told a friend giving British policy its last chance. But disillusionment came swiftly and he spoke his mind when Easter Week came. "People denied freedom will rebel, the responsibility for the tragic results resting on those who deny them freedom, and resting most heavily when they sin against the light, as assuredly all British Governments do."

On Eve Of War

When the war was over and he had thrown off his uniform, he felt that his contract with Britain was ended. Henceforward he would fight for what Irish soldiers had been promised — the independence of Ireland. How well and gallantly he fought during the next four years, how all his fine intellectual qualities were brought into play in defence of Ireland's cause, is a familiar story. Others wrote well but none — not even Griffith — held the ear of the world as Childers did. Propaganda such as came from his pen deserved a better name, for there was a nobility in his writings that lifted them far above the polemics of the time. other Irish writer "followed with a morbid fascination the author of 'the Riddle of the Sands'."

When, in the eyes of most of his countrymen, the struggle—or at least one great phase of it—was nearly ended, the greatest battle some inscrutable reason, distrusted him; regarded him, un-accountably, as an Englishman. And that an "Englishman" should dare to put the Irish claim on a higher level than himself produced in Griffith not merely anger, but fanatical hatred. Through long weeks the duel continued, shifting its location once in a while from Hans Place to Downing Street, but never failing in intensity.

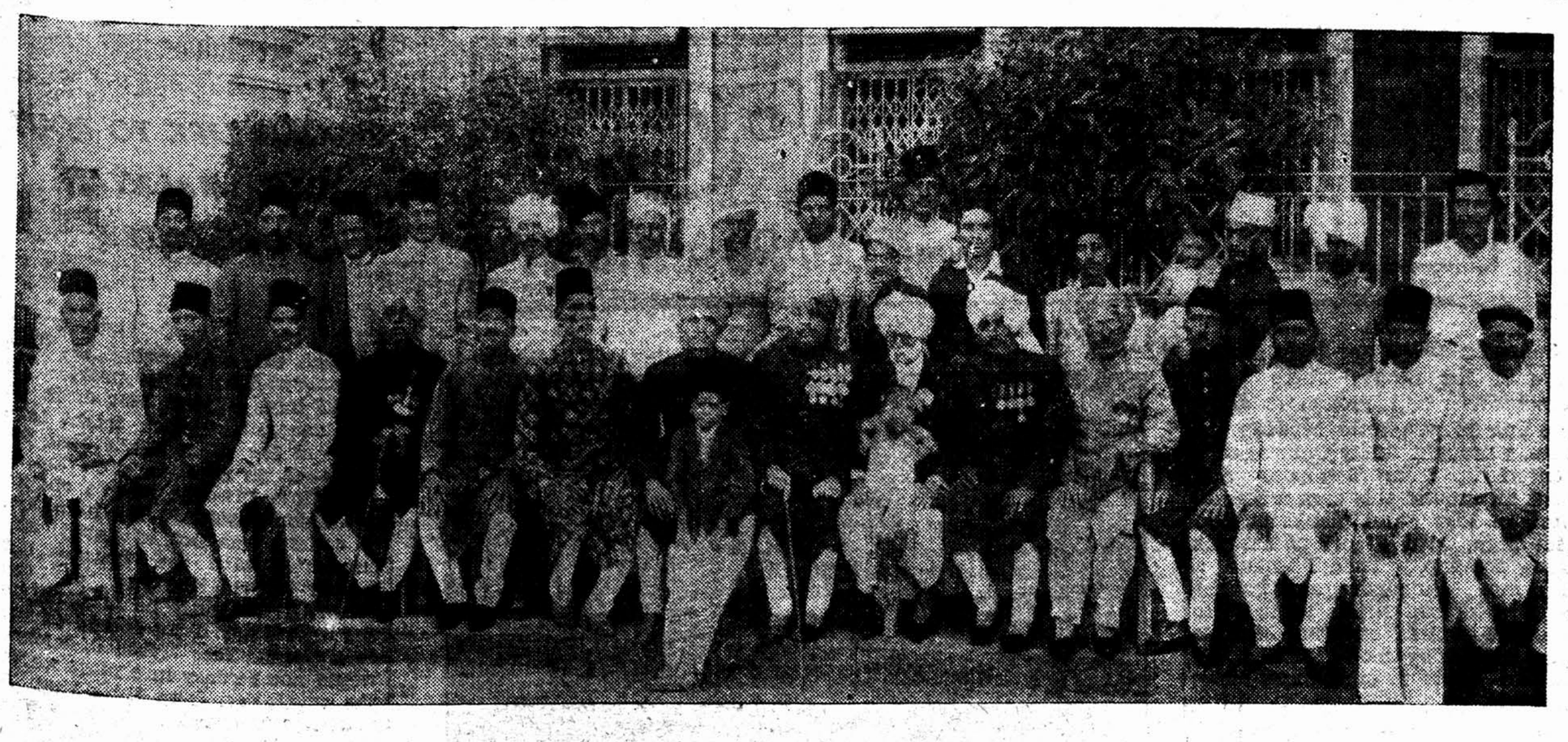


"Yoga demonstrations in Japan and Germany": Jogi Vithaldas of Khandwa (C.P.) after completing his tour in Japan, started for Germany. On his way, he visited Manchukuo and Russia. In Berlin, he was invited to give demonstrations at the University, before the Medical Societies and some public institutions. He got so much popularity that he has been getting invitations from all over Germany. Jogi Vithaldas is going to Paris and London and afterwards intends visiting America.

When the end came, disastrously, with hand-shaking all round in the Prime Minister's room at 10 Downing Street, it found Childers sitting in silent loneliness in the lobby outside. There, too, he was "a man with a tired face", a man whose hair had turned snow-white from the hardships and anxiety of the crucial years. A principle that he had fought with every fibre of his being to preserve inviolate had been surrendered. To him came no part in the handshakes or the general jubiliation. As he left the place he brought away with him one abiding image an impression of "Winston Churchill striding up and down the lobby, lowering and triumphant, all heavy jowl and huge cigar projecting like the bowsprit of a ship; the very type of overbearing British militarism."

And so the drama continued, until it reached its climax with the inevitability of a Greek tragedy. Soldiers of the country to whose cause he had devoted the best year of his life captured him in the place which he had always called home—Glendalough. And death followed swiftly. Fifteen years have passed since then and to-day we can view it all in a truer perspective as a consummation as well as a tragedy. Other countries besides ours have had their civil wars, and great-hearted men have been done to death before now by their own people. But few nobler or more single-minded than Erskine Childers, of whom an English friend, who did not share his ideals, wrote after his death: "There was no particle of meanness or treachery in his nature: whatever course of action he adopted was based on the prompting of a conscience and sense of honour as sensitive and true as one may meet."

Englishmen who would read no of Childers' life was about to begin. Appointed secretary of the Irish delegation to London in 1921, he was, to all intents and purposes, a sixth delegate. His keen brain followed every turn of the negotiation and at every point he was quick to size up the realities of the situation. By a strange irony, he was fated to be thwarted and finally defeated by a man who had given his life, with selfless devotion, to the cause which they both had at heart. Arthur Griffith, for



Group of front-rank artistes in Hindustani Music with Samrat Alladiyakhan in the centre.

VISUALIZED INDIAN MUSIC

(By HARKANT B. SHUKLA.)

Kala was the common term utilized for arts in ancient India and music, painting poetry, sculpture, architecture, etc., were regarded as its various modes of expression. All the arts obeyed uniform canons of literary criticism and appraisement, and it was well-known that Indian scholars were mainly concerned with the consideration of the fundamental concept of beauty and its spiritual significance. Consequently there grew up a unique harmonious relationship between various arts including poetry, painting, and music, poets, painters and musicians joined their hands and heads and worked in unison to carry out this mission with result that at the end of sixteenth century we have a series of Rag-pictures (musical iconography), the distinguishing feature of which was the lyricism which marked the influence of the literary traditions of the time. All these pictures have reference to a prescribed tune performed under some precise condition defined by specified hours of time and seasons thus demonstrating diagrammatic guides to the proper uses of the melodies.

Leaving aside the earlier pantheon of Vedas, the idea to visualize the abstract things is coloured with the doctrine of image worship as known in theistic Hinduism, where the method of Yoga is employed to focus the attention in order to lead to the realization of identity of consciousness with the object worshipped by means of Dhyana mantrams i.e. trance formulae, giving to subtle (Sweshm) form a (Sthula) gross form descriptively.

Narad Story

Idea of personification of musical modes seems to be absolutely Indian in origin and we mark it since very ancient times. Earliest reference to this subject is found in Adhhut Ramayan where a story runs that great sage Narad, the son of Brahma the creator fancied himself to be a master singer when he had no precise knowledge of proper intonations even. To curb his pride the all knowing Vishnu took Narad to visit the abode of Gods, where entering a spacious hall Narad saw many men women lamenting over their mutilated limbs. Seeing this Narad asked Lord Vishnu who these maimed and suffering were. Being inquired by Lord Vishnu to state the reasons of their grief they answered that they were Rags and Raginis created by Mahadev. But that a sage of the name of Narad ignorant of the true knowledge of music and unskilled in its performance had sung them recklessly with the result that their features were distorted and their limbs broken and that unless Mahadev or some other skilful person would sing them properly, there was little hope of regaining their former state of body, Narad knowing this was throughly ashamed and his pride was humbled.

Possibility to visualize the melody modes exists due to the peculiar condition of Indian music, which is based entirely on the principles of melody, giving out various musical modes of Ragas. A Raga is a melodious arrangement of musical notes in an octave so made as to express a definite mood from which several aspects of emotion arise giving place to different effects. This melodious arrangement is a homogenous one, having succession of notes rather than cluster of notes as a fixed rule. Each of these model arrangements belonging to certain Cognate and agnate groups expresses clearly different psychic values and interpretations. Ear, eye and intellec combine to create these pictorial representations of Ragas, which have been a peculiar contribution of North. There are supposed to be six principal Ragas each having a number of Raginis (wives), each of them having a nuumber of Putras or sons. Whereas South made only two divisions of primary and derivative Ragas, North indulged in many systems of classification. Painter's job was a little difficult, but he selected only those principles Ragas and Raginis which were of more emotive value for his canvass. These pictorial illustrations of personified Ragas are called Ragmala pictures which are generally 36 in number. Most of the collections of Ragmala pictures are at present to be found in the palace libraries of Datia, Rampur, Orchha, Eenares and many other States.

There is a belief inherent in Indian theory of music that each Rag or Ragini having over and above its sonant form, possesses a psychic form which marks a visible appearance before its votary, when that particular Rag or Ragini has been flawlessly executed. So an evocative form of prayers for contemplation has led to the concept of these psychic forms having visible appearances, and as such they may be considered to be the birth land of all these graphic representation of musical modes.

It is impossible to say definitely when the Conception of graphic representation of musical modes came into existence. What is certain however, is that the idea was unknown to the poets and the painters of the 15th century and also to Sharangdeva the celebrated author of "Sangit Ratnakar", who flourished at the court of King Yadav of Devgiri in th. early half of 14th century.

It is however not improbable to imagine that Ragini pictures first came into vogue some time in the 16th century after the advent of the Moghuls, when the common life of people was undergoing subtle changes due to the Bhakti cult propagated by Vaishnavite poets like Chaitanya. "Rag-Vibodh" composed by Somnath a Telugu Brahmin of Rajmandri is the first book written in 1609 A.D. which describes in Sanskrit various melody modes and their pictorial forms for Dhyana (contemplation). Other book is Damoder Mishra's "Rag Darpana" written in 1625 A.D. that makes clear allusions to these visual forms of Ragas. Development of Hindi Literature during the Moghul period superseded the Sanskrit and later books dealing with this subject were written in Hindi, chief of them being the Ragmala of Gangadhar and Nad-Vinod and Nad-Chintamani of Pannalal and Chunilal. These and many others were the books from which our painters drew their subjects. Poet furnished the imaginative framework which was elaborated by the Artists into glowing pictures of concrete images and appropriate atmosphere. It was always the painter who copies and translates the poet's ideas. And now it remains to be seen whether these Rag pictures are the true and proper portrayals of the psychic significance of the Ragas.

Sound And Colours

Unfortunately the idea of sound having colours and visible form having not yielded to a scientific analysis, the idea of visible representations of Ragas come to many as an incomprehensible phenomena, to some as a form of psychic mysticism, and to others as a wild imaginary and an unaccountable fantasy without any logical basis. But those who have heard Indian music from a psychological point of view can never deny the fact of a definite ethos engendered by a particular Rag. To understand this one must pay heed to Rasa i.e. aesthetic flavour of a Rag which resides not in the mechanical sonant form but in the symphonic structure of the melody

(Continued on page 45)

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

RISKING LIFE TO ROUT OUT MALAYAN MAN-EATER

Selecting about two acres at the edge of the jungle, where the forest was thin enough to allow the sun to penetrate between the trees, I brought thirty Chinese carpenters up from Singapore and built all around this area a framework of logs and planks sixteen feet high, with a sort of catwalk along the top. Then I made a trip into Singapore and bought corrugated iron sheets enough to line the entire enclosure. This was hauled by motor lorries and bullock carts to our jungle headquarters.

When the work was completed, we had a structure as efficient for its purpose as it was incongruous in its wild jungle surroundings—a solid wall of sheet iron, sixteen feet high, so smooth on the inside that no joint protruded where a tiger could get a foothold to jump or climb over. This fence encircled about two acres of as picturesque jungle as I have ever seen. A small trap door was arranged in one side, so that a cage could be pushed up against the outside, the gate raised by a pulley, and the tiger permitted to walk in and feel perfectly at home in surroundings to which he was accustomed. Any number of cameras could operate from the catwalk on top of the fence.

Within a week we had trapped one of the big cats, about eighteen miles away from our improvised compound. It was a particularly fine specimen, a big male measuring nearly ten feet in length from nose to tip of tail, in the very prime of life—just the ideal animal for our purpose. Having photographed the trapping episode and also that of getting the big cat out of the trap and hauling him by bullock cart down through the jungle trails to our headquarters, we placed the huge log crate against the trap door, raised the gate and gave him his restricted freedom.

The centre of our enclosure comprised about an acre, more or less, of heavy brush, cane and creepers as thick and impenetrable as any of the jungle outside. Surrounding this within the walled space were the lighter areas, including a good-sized grass plot entirely open to the tropical sun, a small pond and other settings deemed appropriate picturizing locations. My hunch was that on being released the tiger would make for the heavy brush but that he would soon come out and wander about, drinking water at the pool and showing himself in the lighter places where we could get some splendid pictures of the jungle terror in his natural element.

A TREEFUL OF TREACHEROUS TROUBLE! Spotted Leopards Like to Climb, as Noted in Case Above, But Only Once Has Buck Ever Treed a Tiger.

My long experience with wild animals proved to me years ago that they just won't do what is expected of them, and this cat proved no exception to the rule. He made a bee-line from the trap door to the heavy brush and there he remained throughout the morning. From our perches on top of the wall we hurled missiles into the thicket, shouted and did everything we could to disturb his feline solitude, all to no avail. At noon I sent Ali to a village three miles distant, where a Chinaman kept a small store for the sale of Chinese fire-crackers (essential merchandise wherever there is a colony of celestials). The boy came back with a grand assortment of noise-makers, and I threw package after package with fuse lighted into the brush at different points where I thought the tiger might have taken refuge. Even this did not budge him.

Next "smoke pots" were tried. These are devices used for years in the making of movies to simulate clouds and fogs. When this device first came into vogue in the picture-making industry I recognised its value as an accessory to my animal-catching equipment, and have used it on many occasions to rout some stubborn animal out of a den or cave. But my efforts to smoke out Mr. Tiger were as unavailing as those preceding them. He was either unaware that anything unusual was going on, or he was bored—or both. The fact that our smoke pots belched forth enough in the way of dark clouds to make a small bit of Johore look like Vesuvius for a few minutes, seemed to mean nothing at all to our bashful jungle cat.

By mid-afternoon, when all efforts to get the tiger out into the open had met with failure, my associates were beginning to show signs of impatience. Transport a director and camera men, accustomed to Hollywood actors, local topical events and nothing more hazardous in the way of animal photography than a tame lion on a studio set, into the raw jungle of Malaya, and they are rather lost. They don't know what to expect next and they are likely to become impatient when they find that you cannot order jungle animals around as you can movie actors or trained studio animals with keepers in attendance. Not that this worried me so much, for I determined at the outset to use the same patience in the making of wild animal pictures that I had always used in the collecting of animals for the zoos, but we had already strained our time schedule pretty severely in attempting to get these tiger ground-shots, and unfortunately we had been so confident of completing the work on this day that we had made definite arrangements with the native contractor to have his coolies on hand the very next morning to start scrapping our timber and sheet iron wall. Also we had planned to move on up country just as soon as this work got under way. Postponing these pictures even for a day would mean a considerable amount of inconvenience and expense to everybody concerned.

So I decided that something had to be done and done quickly to get our stubborn animal actor out into the open. It was a situation that called for direct action and it seemed obvious that the only course open to me was to get down into the enclosure and rout the tiger out myself.

I did not minimise the danger of such an enterprise. If the animal wanted to be nasty, he would have all the best of it in any encounter which might take place in the thick jungle area, for he could be practically on top of me before I would have a chance to defend myself. My intention, of course, was not to have any encounter with the beast, but merely to rout him out of the brush. But I must be prepared to defend myself if he should decide to charge me. And defence would not be easy in a place where the vegetation is so thick that a man has to crawl or fight his way through it.

DODGING DEATH AS BIG TIGER LEAPS FOR THE KILL

I placed a good deal of confidence, however, in some flares with which our party happened to be equipped. A few days before this, I had located a young leopard a few miles north of our temporary headquarters and we had made some night pictures of the young spotted cat, using flares to light up the vicinity in which we had treed him. We had transported a good supply of these brilliant torches with us from America and had taken a box of twenty-five from our base at Singapore up to the Johore camp. Five of the flares had remained unused after making our leopard shots. These are what are known as two-minute flares—meaning that when you light one it burns steadily for that length of time. The ingredients are a highly powerful chemical mixture which when lighted by a fuse throws out brilliant light to a radius of sixty or seventy feet at the same time radiating a great amount of heat. As a matter of fact, these light-makers generate so much heat that if you bring one of them in contact with a piece of armour plate it will burn right into the hard metal.

These were the flares which I proposed to take with me into the enclosure. I decided to enter the brush carrying one of them, not so much to light up the dark interior as to protect me against a possible charge. For if the tiger came at me, his onward rush could be stopped by a thrust toward him of the burning carbide. The flares are about two feet long and two inches in diameter, resembling a big roman candle. The outer surface is of heavy cardboard, with a hollow place at the bottom to permit its being mounted on a pole.

On deciding to go into the brush I had asked my Malay boy, Ali, if he was afraid to go in with me. He replied, as I knew he would, "Wherever you go, master, I go". So we prepared the flares by cutting five poles, six to eight feet long and fastening a flare on the end of each pole. Ali took the flares while I buckled on a heavy revolver—a weapon of maximum deadliness in close quarters—and took up my rifle, a 300 Savage loaded with 180-grain soft-nosed bullets. We lowered a long bamboo ladder into the enclosure from the top of the wall, and the two of us climbed down.

I have no desire to exaggerate the risk we were taking. There was a fair chance that it was no risk at all. It was quite possible the tiger would take to his heels the second we got anywhere near him. These great cats, like all other denizens of the jungle, have an instinct which teaches discretion as

(Continued on page 50)

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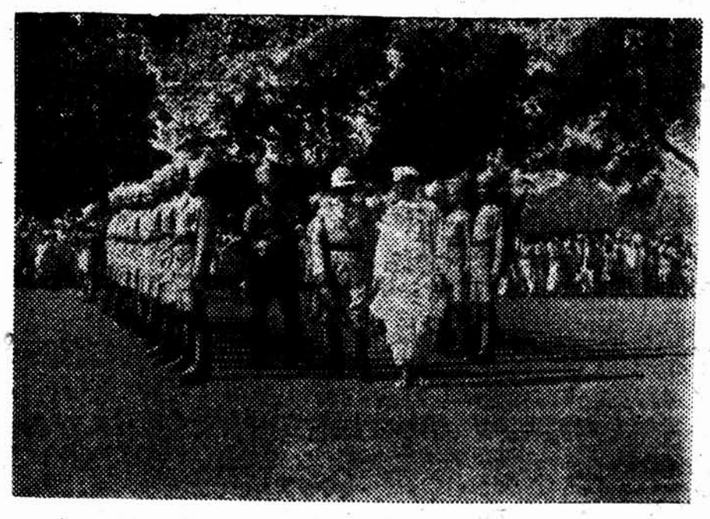

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai inspecting the guard of honour during his visit to Belgaum.
The Revenue Minister visited the Harijan Colony at Hudli.

Ayurveda The Mother Art Of Healing

(Dr. P. G. PILLAI, VAIDYAKALANIDHI)

Ayurveda is a Science dealing with human life in relation to the physical body and its wellbeing in the midst of various human activities. Whatever system of medicine is taken for consideration, either Western or Eastern, the discussion is on the science of human life. So the name Ayurveda can be applied to any medical science. Generally, the first impression the term Ayurveda would give is the Indian system of Medical Science. This system of medicine was at one time the soul salvation of the Indian masses and they respected it and patronised it. Time, as with everything else, effected a change in this science as well. The storm of Western civilization swept over this system and scattered it leaving only a spark of life behind.

FOR COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION.

Westerners and Allopaths commonly contend, whatever is beyond their knowledge, whatever is orient, and whatever is not the product of their science is false and unscientific. There are several things which come under this category and of all these Ayurveda stands foremost, as the obstacle to their commercial exploitation. Even the historians of the West have admitted the fact, that all systems of medical treatment in the world, whether scientific or unscientific, have their origin from Ayurveda. Thereby Ayurveda occupies their maternal position. And what is her status to day? Just imagine a fashionable young man wedded to a degraded society girl trying to bully his venerable old mother simply to please the false hearted newcomer. What is the mentality of this youngster? who will sacrifice his mother just because she is aged and unfashioned? It must be confessed that a similar situation has been created before us. Indecent apparel, lipstick or eye glasses although not quite essential, have become the necessary adjuncts of present day civilization. In the same manner certain unnecessary externalities have crept into modern treatment of diseases.

MERE HIGH-SOUNDING NAMES.

What do you think the Tinctures of the Allopaths to be? The Tinct. Cardam & Tinct. Zingiberis of the Allopath are nothing but Elchi cada and Sunt cada of Ayurveda. They are mere alcoholic preparations of very simple and harmless ingredient which go to make the decoction of our Vaidyas. In the adoption of meaningless fashion India occupies the front rank among people of the various nations. The superstition of our scientific perverts go to the extent of disliking things which have indigenous names and it is therefore no wonder if medicines prepared out of indigenous drugs are looked upon by them with aversion as unscientific and are apparently ineffective. If the same substance be mixed with some poisonous ingredient like alcohol and administered to these people under some high-sounding name they are at once accepted as scientific products full of effects.

PURSUING A MIRAGE.

It is this pursuit after a mirage, I mean the glamour for meaningless externalities that has driven Indians into eternal slavery. I do not here overlook the fact that there is a particular place for externalities in the science of medicine, but this should never be allowed to predominate to the detriment of the more important aspects of a science dealing with human life.

Rao Bahadur Shamrao Ramrao Jagdale, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, suddenly died of heart-failure on 2nd instant at the age of 63. He hailed from high class Maratha family and was the son of late Ramrao Jagdale of Masur (District Satara) who saw Military and Police services under British Government and earned the Mutiny Medal 1857. He entered the Police Service in 1895 as a Head Constable on Rs. 12, and rose to the top by sheer merit.

Only when the western system which we assume to have attained front rank of advancement and as still advancing has reached its zenith will it realise that Ayurveda is really scientific. There is absolutely no truth in calling anything unscientific or old fashioned if we could not commonly understand it. It is mere idleness or utter ignorance at best. It is not the fault of the science, but the fault is ours. We should make an honest and sincere attempt in unearthing the truth of things.

When the science of Ayurveda was compiled, there were neither laboratories nor modern instruments like the microscope or similar equipments. The absence of these facilities only enhanced the value of Ayurvedic science in which the various qualities of medicines may have been determined by mere intuitive knowledge. Many of the medicines analysed on up-to-date lines and cast away as useless and ineffective are found to be very efficient according to the Avuryedic System.

The simple reason is that every substance on this earth possesses some vital force which is inscrutable to the ordinary sense. The exponents of Ayurvedic science describe this force as Prabhava. Two substances which have the same properties when analysed may act in entirely opposite ways in a particular system due to the effect of this factor. It is of course true that everything should have proper growth and

The Director of Industries, Punjab, invited Bai Ratanbai to give recitals at the All-India Industrial Exhibition and Hon. Lala Manoharlal, presented her a Gold Medal for her fine performance.

expansion to keep abreast of the march of time. Here it must be admitted that Ayurveda has had no such growth.

WHOSE FAULT?

The blame here lies not in the noble science or with its originators but with us who are deluded by the so-called civilization like the frog in the well. It is wrong to be under the impression that Ayurveda is merely a science or system of treatment. It is a science which deals with every aspect of human knowledge including religion. To meet the modern tendencies certain improvements in the practical application of this science can of course be effected. At the same time it must be remembered that we have neither the necessity nor the right to improve upon its fundamentals.

BIO-CHEMISTRY.

Bio-chemistry or treatment by means of the tissue salts is a system which holds a humble yet unique position in the world of medicine and which may at some future day come to the front rank of other systems. The experiments conducted in this special system has proved that if Bio-chemistry is improved and advanced further, it is possible to discover several herbs and other substances containing the twelve tissue salts which could cure diseases safely and very easily. Biochemistry is admitted to be one of the advanced systems of medical science; and where do further improvement land them? Nowhere, but on the fundamentals of Ayurveda, the system which our so-called civilized brothren look upon as unscientific.

ENCOURAGED IN STATES.

We hear even many eminent Western doctors eulogising the qualities of Ayurvedic science. Only their professional 'trade-unionism' prevents them from giving bold and free utterance to their views. Many of the Indian States have realised the real worth of Ayurvedic science and are trying to give every facility. I am proud to say that the Travancore State which is progressing in every way, occupies the front rank among others in its works in this direction. Yet when one looks at the mighty powers who stand behind as the patron of the Western system of medicine, one can easily detect a trace of unwillingness in the Government of the States, lurking behind their idea of encouraging Ayurveda on an equal footing with the system of the West.

EXERCISES FOR FOOT MUSCLES

Since quite young I have had weak ankles, and now I am suffering from dropped arches. Could you outline some exercises, and is cold water helpful?

I am pleased to report that since I fasted I am free from indigestion.—Daisy (Kent).

You would probably help to strengthen your foot muscles were you to practise walking along a line on the carpet on tip-toe every day. Trying to pick up a pencil with your toes is also a good exercise. Also practise standing with the feet close together, and without bending the knees, lift the inside edges of the feet as much as possible until the weight is all on the outside edges, the lower. Repeat twenty times and then relax. Here is another useful exercise. Sit on the floor with the legs straight, and stretch the toes alternately as far as they will go towards the floor and then straighten the feet until they are vertical. —"Health for All".

The scene was a Hollywood film studio. Thousands of "extras" attired as French revolutionaries storming the Bastille, filled the middle distance.

In the foreground, on a rostrum was the director, bawling through a megaphone:

"We're going to do this over and over again—until the guy shouting 'whoopee' decides to co-operate."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS.

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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BLOCK LETTER... OR ...PEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A very well-educated girl of a respectable family for a young Kshatriya bachelor graduate, well posted. The girl must be, healthy and beautiful. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 9706, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers for Jamnagar Cement Factory erection. Those having experience, with knowledge of making and reading all sorts of dawings will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, full details of past experience and salary acceptable. Dalmia Cement Ltd., P. O. Dalmianagar, (Shahabad). (7744)

62. TO BE LET

To Let For Hindus—Centrally situated, airy, well-lighted independent upper and lower flats, accommodation two bed-rooms, drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, verandah and compound for children to play at "Dharam Kuty" (Tukaram Buildings), Tardeo Road, Chikkalwadi, inquire Block No. 7, in the same compound. (520)

68. FLATS TO LET

48, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building" modern three roomed ground floor flat Rs. 85|- Subedar. Tel. 28101. (9711)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Secure jobs. Enroll at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel —Imparts expert training all commercial subjects—charges moderate—up-to-date equipments —special accommodation for ladies. (9714)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Shorthand in 24 hours: Dutton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson: The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 14. (9647)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (9663)

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (9587)

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Don't Despair. Write or Come and see me. Will direct you to regain your Youth by Scientific means. Stop taking patent medicines. Direction Fee Rs. 5. Hours: 5 to 7 p.m. Bose Anglo-Portuguese Hotel, Fort Street, near Red Gate, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. (R9678)

SONG POEMS WANTED

Wanted original poems, songs, for immediate consideration. Send poems to Columbian Music Publishers, Ltd., Dept. K24, Toronto, Can.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

FOREST DEPARTMENT C. P.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STICK LAC AND KULLU GUM.

About 2,000 maunds of cleaned lac and 350 maunds of Kullu Gum will be sold in lots by public auction at the Divisional Forest Office, Damoh on MONDAY the 21st FEBRUARY 1938 at 12-30.

KESAR SINGH,
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
DAMOH DIVISION.
7683

V. M. APPARATUS

Or the DEVELOPER completely rejuvenates by natural method of blood circulation in the genital area. It cures loss of energy and vitality in the shortest time and ensures youthful vigour even at an advanced age. PRICE RS. 3-8, Postage RE. 1 extra. 6 Hygienic Birth-Control appliances FREE with every order.

HEALTH & EFFICIENCY (B. W.) Lahore

PREMIER TO VISIT HOBBIES EXHIBITION

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, has accepted the invitation of the Committee and will pay a visit to the BEST Hobbies Exhibition on Monday at 5 p.m.

The Exhibition has attracted large number of men, women and children to the Conference Hall of Electric House, on Thursday evening the attendance exceeded one thousand persons. On Friday a batch of one hundred pupils of the Convent School under the guidance of their Prncipal visited the Exhibition when they were also shown a film on "The Highway Code" produced by the Pearl Assurance Company.

The 'creative section' of the Exhibition if of particular interest to the layman. Some of the modles have a bearing on the exhibitors' jobs while others are remote from all mechanics in their daily lives. The handicraft section is of interest, especially in view of the recent proposals to consider ways and means of making Primary Education self-supporting.

Owing to the large number of applications for passes the Exhibition Committee announces the extention of he Exhibition for Monday also between 4-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. On Sunday, however, the Exhibition will remain closed.

Pt. Shri Ram Bajpai Chief organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scout Association arrives in Bombay as a guest of Indian National Scout Association to further the cause of the National Scout movement and the amalgamation of the I. N. S. A. and the Seva Samiti.

ALLEGED THEFT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mulji Dongersey (59), a merchant residing at Kazi Sayed Street, was arrested this morning on a charge of theft by the Pydhoni police, and was placed before Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan.

It is stated that accused, a saffron merchant, removed two cases of saffron from a loaded motor lorry, collectively valued at Rs. 5,000 in Shak Gulli in the hope of making up the amount of Rs. 8,000, which he had advanced to the complainant's master on interest. It is stated that he thought he would find it difficult to recover this amount.

The accused was released on bail till February 5, pending police investigations.

STRIKE IN ALLIANCE PRINTING WORKS

Workers Demands Granted

The employees of the Alliance Art Printing Works struck as the Proprietor increased the hours of work from 9 to 10 from the 20 of January. The Lalbavta Press Workers' Union led the strike. Finally, on the Proprietor granting the following demands the strike was amicably settled on Saturday 22 January at 1 p.m.

(1) No worker to be dismissed for going on strike.

(2) The working day to be from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. with an hour's recess from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. for meals, etc.

(3) Sundays and other holidays with full pay.

(4) No deductions from pay for not working the additional hour asked by the Proprietor on Thursday the 20th inst.

18-YEAR OLD JOBLESS YOUTH TAKES POISON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of death by opium poisoning, which he had voluntarily administered to himself, was returned at the inquest on Dattaram Shivram Sakharkar (18), an unemployed youth, who was found dead in his room at 2nd Kumbharwada on December 31.

4-YEAR-OLD BOY'S BODY WASHED ASHORE

The body of a Hindu male child aged about four years was found washed ashore at Parbhadevi on January 17.

It was in a highly decomposed state. No one come forward to claim the body.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to (very probably) accidental drowning.

MUSLIMS MUST HAVE FREE CHOICE

Communal Award Not To Be Circumvented

MUSLIM LEAGUERS' VOLTE FACE EXPOSED

Bombay Govt. Clarify Issues

In the course of a statement issued by them in connection with the Walk-Out of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday, the Government of Bombay, after pointing out that some leading members of the Muslim League, who had been consulted by the Minister-in-Charge, informally, had, at an early stage, expressed themselves in favour of giving option to Muslims to choose the type of electorates, say that the Option Clause does not in any manner impose restrictions preventing them from continuing Separate Electorates, as at present, but embodies the democratic method of referendum usually adopted in such cases.

Government add that THEY HAVE NO INTENTION TO CIRCUMVENT THE COMMUNAL AWARD, AND DO NOT WANT IT TO BE ALTERED EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED.

Duty Towards Muslims

Further the Government add:—

"TO ACCEPT SIR A. M. K. DEHALVI'S REFUSAL TO ENTERTAIN ANY PROPOSAL WHATSOEVER TO PROVIDE FOR AN OPTION WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO GOVERNMENT TAKING UPON ITSELF THE DUTY OF MAINTAINING SEPARATE ELECTORATES, EVEN IF THE MUSSALMANS IN A DISTRICT WANTED JOINT ELECTORATES. GOVERNMENT, THEREFORE, HAD REGRETFULLY TO COME TO A DECISION THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO PROCEED WITH THE BILL AS DRAFTED.

In coming to this conclusion Government felt that IF THEY DID NOT TAKE SUCH A COURSE THEY WOULD FAIL IN THEIR DUTY TO THE MUSSALMANS OF THE PROVINCE AND TAKE AWAY THEIR RIGHT FREELY TO DECIDE THE TYPE OF ELECTORATES WHICH THEY WANTED."

The Government of Bombay have issued the following statement in connection with the walk-out of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday.

Attempts are being made by the Mussalman Premiers of the Punjab and Sind to introduce joint electorates in their respective Provinces. The present Acts relating to Local Bodies in Madras and Bengal provide for joint electorates with reserved seats for Mussalmans. There is a section of Mussalman opinion in the Province of Bombay which favours joint electorates. When drafting the Bill for amending the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, therefore, Government felt that the best course was to provide an option to the Mussalmans of each constituency to choose their own form of electorates and for the present to continue the separate electorates. Some leading members of the Muslim League, who had been consulted by the Minister-in-charge informally, had, at an early stage, expressed themselves in favour of giving such an option.

RIGHT FOR OPTION.

In view of these facts Government, while continuing the existing separate constituencies for Mussalmans in the Local Boards, decided to provide in the new Bill a right to the Mussalman residents of a constituency, if they so choose, to ask for the abolition of separate electorates and to have a joint electorate with reserved seats.

This is only an enabling provision which gives a right if the Mussalmans want it and leaves it entirely to the Mussalman public in a constituency to decide whether they would like to change the separate electorates into joint electorates. It does not, in any manner, impose restrictions preventing them from continuing the separate electorates as at present. The option clause embodies the democratic method of Referendum usually adopted in such cases.

GOVT. CLARIFY ISSUE

In the course of the debate on the Bill when it was stated by the members of the Muslim League that Government were trying to circumvent the Communal Award to be altered explained to the House that Government had no such intention: that they did not want the Communal Award to be altered except with the consent of the parties concerned; that the present provision did not take away the right of the Mussalmans to have separate electorates if they wanted them. It was further made clear that on the contrary this would provide a proper machinery for enabling Mussalmans all over the Province to have freedom of action in this matter; and that not to provide it would mean coercing the Mussalmans of a particular constituency to continue under the present separate electorates even

(Continued on Page 18).

750 BALES OF CLOVES SHIPPED TO MADRAS, CALCUTTA & MARMAGOA

Smuggling Feared: Vigorous Action Suggested By Zanzibar Association

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ZANZIBAR: January 22.

African mercantile firms connected with Messrs. Sassoons, have shipped 200 bales of cloves to Madras and 300 to Calcutta by steamer "Incomati," also they are shipping 250 bales to Marmagoa on Tuesday by the steamer "Kenya." It is alleged they will be smuggled to Bombay over land. If so, this direct attack on our movement requires vigorous action. It is suggested by the Association here that pressure be brought on Messrs. Sassoons requesting them to advise their London Mercantile Associates not to interfere with the Indian market, and also to press British India S. N. Co. and steamer agencies not to accept cloves for Indian markets.

GENE. GAMELIN'S NEW POWERS

Decrees Published In Official Journals

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The extent of General Gamelin's new powers, as the Chief of Staff, for National Defence, is outlined in the three decrees published in to-day's official journal.

The first, relating to his functions in peace time, says that his general task will be under the authority of the National Defence Ministry to study and set in order the questions entrusted to him by the Ministry.

Regarding the Army and Air Force, he will co-ordinate the investigations concerning strategic preparation for War, drafting of plans of operation and mobilisation.

The second decree authorises him to call together the Chiefs of Staff's Services, and utilise for his studies the Secretariat of the Supreme Council of National Defence.

The third states that he is the Military Vice-President of the Committee of Studies for National Defence, and commands the college of higher studies for national defence.—Reuter.

MAULANA ATTAR MAHOMED RELEASED

BEAWAR, Jan. 22.

Maulana Attar Mahomed who was arrested at Sendra, was released on bail to-day.

The Maulana was arrested, while returning from Rampura where he had gone for propaganda in connection with the Ajmer Provincial Conference to be held on January 25.—United Press.

From reports received from Kabul it is learnt that the Afghan Government have opened two new departments, namely, Mines and Minerals, and Agriculture. Sardar Mohammad Karim and Mir Mohammad Yusuf are the Ministers in charge of the departments respectively.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Will Close On

26TH JANUARY, 1938.

GENERAL ELECTION IN EIRE?

Will De Valera Try To Obtain Mandate From People?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

It is generally believed in well-informed circles here that there will be a general election in Eire very soon. Should Mr. De Valera obtain considerable concessions from Whitehall there would certainly be an election to consolidate De Valera's position in the Dail. Should Eire be divided on the partition issue there is every possibility that Mr. De Valera would try to obtain a mandate for the people in Eire in much the same way as Lord Craigavon is trying for Ulster.

BRITISH AGENT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Air Raid On Rebel Headquarters

SALAMANCA, Jan. 22.

Republican aircraft carried out the worst raid on the rebel headquarters since the war started.

The British Agent, Sir Robert Hodgson with the members of his staff narrowly escaped when the hotel windows, from where they were watching the raid, were shattered by a bomb.

As far as it is known nine are dead and a score wounded.

There were no British casualties.—Reuter.

30 KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED IN REBEL AIR RAID

PARIS, Jan. 22.

Thirty were killed and about forty wounded in an insurgent Air Raid on Reus in the province of Tarragona, according to a report from Barcelona.—Reuter.

REBEL AIR RAIDS CONTINUE

BARCELONA, Jan. 21.

The insurgents' daily air raids continued when three 'planes raided Castellon and dropped many bombs. Seven were killed and 50 wounded.—Reuter.

Vote Of Confidence In French Cabinet

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Governor by 501 votes to one.

This means that there were about hundred absentees or abstentions.—Reuter.

U. P. Politicals To Go On Hunger-Strike?

Negotiations With Premier's Representative Prove Futile

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, January 22.

It is understood that Shambhunath Azad, a repatriated Andaman prisoner, is on hunger-strike in Naini Jail near Allahabad since January 15. The purpose of the hunger-strike is to enforce his release. Thirteen other 'B' Class revolutionary prisoners in the same jail have also threatened to go on hunger-strike. After the release of Kakori case prisoners, they had been expecting their own release but their hopes have not been fulfilled so far. These thirteen men communicated their desire to Premier Pant to have a talk with him before resorting to hunger-strike.

Hon. Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, deputed Mr. R. S. Pandit, M.L.A., to see the prisoners. He had a long talk with them. But failed to persuade them against embarking on hunger-strike

Apart from these thirteen 'B' Class revolutionary prisoners there are three detenus of the Government of India, one of whom is an ex-Havildar of Royal Gharwal Rifles who was convicted by Court Martial.

ADDRESS FROM ABBOTTABAD CITIZENS

ABBOTTABAD, Jan. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was presented with an address of welcome by the citizens of Abbottabad and a purse of rupees 501.

Replying to the address Pandit Nehru said that in order to solve India's difficulties a two-fold revolution was needed, namely, political and economic. He advised them not to expect much from Congress Ministries for though they were a symbol of the strength of the Congress they were victims of a worthless system of Government. Concluding, Pandit Nehru advised them to rally under the Congress Flag, in the cause of freedom and Independence.

ADDRESS FROM BAR ASS.

Peshawar.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive here to-morrow from Nowshera and will go direct to Shahibagh to address a meeting. In the afternoon he will receive an address from the Bar Association and in the evening he will address a meeting in the cantonment.—A. P.

ANTI-JAPANESE REPORT CENSORED

SHANGHAI, January 21.

A message summarising a leader in the "North China Daily News", strongly criticising the reported continuance of outrages in Nanking, was censored by the Japanese authorities to-day.—Reuter.

NEW TARIFF RATES IN CONQUERED CHINA

TOKIO, January 22.

The new tariff rates will come into force to-day. Mr. Wang Ho-Min, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provisional Government, said that the foreign loan service on customs would be fully secured. The purpose of the tariff revision was to accelerate the rescue of the masses and to rehabilitation striken districts.—Reuter.

American Wins On Points

Farr Makes Good Beginning But Braddock Makes Up In Last Three Rounds

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN IN A TEN ROUND'S WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT ELIMINATOR JAMES BRADDOCK OUTPOINTED TOMMY FARR.

Farr Weighed in 14|11 Braddock 14|3 1|2 both were in excellent shape. After the ceremony general Phelan of the New York State Boxing Commission interpreted the no-foul rule to Farr.

After the Welshman had heavily punished Braddock on whose body there were visible signs of punishment, the American came back and gave all he received and rallied to gain the decision.

Farr won the first two rounds but in the second Braddock showed some old form, skillfully foiling the Welshman who was then concentrating on his opponent's body.

The Welshman is alleged to have landed a low right in the third and lost the round.

Braddock was more aggressive in the fourth in which the landed stinging uppercuts and made Farr miss.

The Welshman with his face cut altered his tactics in the fifth and fought at long range but there was much holding and neither landed cleanly.

Farr landed several good punches in the sixth and threw punches at all angles but Braddock got him on the ropes and the Welshman was in desperate straits at the bell.

It was Braddock's work in the last three rounds through which he gained the majority decision, the referee and one judge voting for him.—Reuter's Special.

JAWAHARLAL'S FIERCE ATTACK ON FEDERATION

"We Have Not Lost Our Way Through Hazes Of Ministries"

HARIPUR (N.W.F.P.) Jan. 22.

A fierce attack on the proposed Federal structure under the Government of India Act was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, while addressing a largely attended public meeting held here yesterday evening. He said that none could object to the principle of the Federation, yet any attempt to entrench the vested interests and the reactionary elements in the country to stem the tide of the rising national forces and to strangle our throat would be met with powerful resistence. "The British Government," he said "were grossly mistaken if they thought that we should have lost our way through the hazes of ministries. We know and they must know that India's struggle for Independence is not yet over. To thwart that measure, if forced on us, we might have to go a long way."

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Pandit Nehru made a fervent appeal for the celebration of the "Independence Day" on January 26 in a manner befitting the occasion, when the pledge made eight years ago on the bank of River Ravi should be solemnly repeated by millions of countrymen.

A purse of Rs. 201 was presented to the Congress President by Bhagat Karam Chand for national work and another purse of Rs. 120 was presented to him on behalf of the women of Abbottabad.

Pandit Nehru left this morning for Mardan.—United Press.

5,000-YEAR-OLD TOMB DISCOVERED

British Archaeologist's Success

CAIRO, January 21.

The discovery of a 5,000-year-old tomb of the second dynasty of a noble was made by the British archaeologist, Mr. Walter Emery, at Sakkara.

The interior of the tomb revealed a crumbled coffin which Mr. Emery reconstructed with the aid of wax, exquisite uncracked copper and alabaster bowls and the remains of a bull intended for the sustenance of the noble in "after life."

The whole presented a scene of history perfectly preserved below the level of the desert sand.—Reuter.

FRENCH ARMY APPOINTMENTS

PARIS, January 22.

General Gamelin who has been Vice-President of the Supreme War Council has been appointed Chief of Staff of National Defence.

General Jocomet, Secretary-General of the War Ministry, has been appointed Secretary-General of National Defence.—Reuter.

War Office Appointments

LONDON, January 21.

The "Gazette" states that Major General E. A. Beck has been appointed Director, personal service, War Office.

Colonel G. Le Q. Martel has been appointed Deputy Director, mechanisation, War Office, with a temporary rank of Brigadier.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

Mr. Frances Perkins has reported that the net decline in employment between the middle of November and the middle of December was 300,000 while weekly payrolls decreased by 15,800 dollars.

A decrease of 520,000 in industrial employment was partly offset by the seasonal gain in employment in retail trade.

President Roosevelt has intimated that a message concerning naval appropriations would be sent to Congress next Monday or Tuesday.—Reuter.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The House of Representatives defeated an amendment aimed at preventing the construction of two 14 million sterling battleships and passed the Naval Appropriation Bill by 283 votes to fifteen.

The Bill is now going to the Senate.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS MUST HAVE FREE CHOICE

(Continued from Page 17).

if they wanted to have a joint electorate.

On the 20th instant the leader of the Muslim League Party, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, appealed to Government to come to some understanding about this matter, on which the Hon. the Prime Minister agreed to the matter being adjourned till to-day. In the meantime an offer was made on behalf of Government that they would be prepared to leave the option not merely to the Mussalmans of one constituency but to the Mussalmans of the whole district, if the Muslim League Party wanted it.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi agreed to consider the suggestion. Another leading member of the Muslim League Party suggested the addition of a clause which would entitle the Mussalmans of a constituency to do away with joint electorates, and to revert to the separate electorates if they so desired. Government were not unwilling to explore these suggestions further.

WHAT GOVERNMENT FELT.

This morning, however, Sir. A. M. K. Dehlavi declined to entertain any suggestion except that of dropping the option clause altogether. Government felt that it would be a grave injustice to the Mussalmans of the Province if even in local matters they were not allowed opportunity to express their own views whether they should have separate or joint electorates. To accept Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's refusal to entertain any proposal whatsoever to provide for an option would be tantamount to Government taking upon itself the duty of maintaining separate electorates even if the Mussalmans in a District wanted joint electorates. Government, therefore, had regretfully to come to a decision that they would have to proceed with the Bill as drafted.

In coming to this conclusion Government felt that if they did not take such a course they would fail in their duty to the Mussalmans of the Province and take away their right freely to decide the type of electorates which they wanted.

DESIRE OF GOVT. NOT MET WITH

Government are very sorry that the members of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly should not have seen their way to meet Government's desire to leave to the Mussalmans themselves the choice of the electorates, and further that the members of the Muslim League should have taken the stand that they would withdraw from the discussion of the Bill if their view was not accepted.

At a later stage Mr. Greaves of the Progress Party moved an amendment to the option clause which he said he understood had the support of the members of Muslim League Party. With a view to meet the wishes of these members, Government accepted this amendment which had the effect of leaving the option to the qualified voters of a Muhammadan constituency rather than generally to the Mussalmans residing therein.

RAJEN BABU'S HEALTH

SIWAN, Jan. 22.

The doctors have issued the following bulletin in connection with Babu Rajendra Prasad's health:—

"The vomitting and the bowel inflammation have now subsided. But since day before yesterday his old trouble of cough and asthma has appeared. This has given a set-back to his recovery of strength. He had better sleep and rest last night. He is still feeling very weak. Doctors are still staying for attendance."—United Press.

Crisis In The Stock Exchange

Suggestions For Keeping Market Stable

Forward Market To Remain Closed Until Further Notice

BOMBAY: Saturday.

An emergency informal meeting of the members of the Native Shares and Stock Brokers' Association was held at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday in order to take the sense of the meeting as regards the steps to be taken for the stability of the market, so as not to involve investors into losses.

Mr. K.R.P. Shroff while tracing the cause of the sharp drop in Steel shares, told the meeting that before the closing of the market yesterday rumours were circulated that the Tata Company had sold pig iron at Rs. 50 per ton, and consequently prices sagged further.

Mr. Shroff added: "Attempts were made to break the market. The circumstances in which the market was suddenly closed are well known to every one. Whether the step taken by me will be appreciated by the public and the Government will be known henceforward. But the Board has still to approve my action and the Board's decision will be final."

He contradicted the various rumours as regards pig iron prices and quoted as evidence two telegrams received in Bombay to-day.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

A very bearish and pessimistic report issued by one broker firm was seriously criticised by a member.

Various suggestions were made by brokers with a view to keep the market stable and preserve the reputation of the market. Among the suggestions which were made, the following were important:—

(1) To eliminate Tata Defd. from the Forward Section.

(2) Indiscriminate jobbing by one and all should come to an end.

(3) Jobbers must confine themselves to only one scrip.

(4) One broker should not give orders of buying or selling to another broker.

(5) All private transactions should be stopped.

(6) To check undue speculation, Margin System should be adopted, even voluntarily, by brokers themselves.

(7) Duration of the Settlement period should be shortened.

(8) All criticisms or advices in reports issued by the brokers should be stopped.

(9) Vigorous steps should be taken against rumour-mongers.

MR. A. D. SHROFF.

Mr. A. D. Shroff said that the recurrent crises were due to over-trading and hence Margin System must be adopted. Steel trade was always susceptible to violent fluctuations and the Defd. scrip also being of that type, Defd. scrip should be removed from the forward section and be operated only on cash basis. The earlier the market is opened the better. It would have been better if the market had not been closed.

That the crisis was the result not of over-trading, but of over-gambling was the opinion expressed by Mr. Jagjivandas Ujamshi.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia suggested that it would be better if the market was kept closed till the coming settlement.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff informed that he would not like to enforce Section 188.

The meeting terminated at about 5 p.m.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

At 5-30 p.m. there was a meeting of the Board of Directors, where the action of the closing down of the Exchange by the President was unanimously approved, and the question being of a very serious nature, it was resolved to keep the forward market closed on Monday and the subject will be again considered by the Board on Monday. It was decided that the cash section should remain open for transactions as usual.

It appears that there is little opposition against keeping the market closed till over the next settlement, i.e. 14th February, but looking to the interests of all parties concerned as well as investors, Rule 188 will be applied in all probability. This is the only course left to save the sinking ship of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

EARLIER

CRISIS THAT THREATENED STABILITY OF EXCHANGE AVERTED BY INTERVENTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EXACTLY AT 12-37 NOON TO-DAY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE HAD TO MAKE USE OF THE SPECIAL POWERS VESTED IN HIM UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION BY RINGING THE OFFICIAL BELL TO STOP ALL FORWARD BUSINESS AT ONCE.

The action of the President was timely enough to save the market from a serious crisis which threatened the stability of the Exchange and every member.

It appeared as if there was something radically wrong and prices were collapsing like a house of cards.

It is too early to say whether there was an actual Bear Raid or extensive unloading by weak holders, but the fact remained that prices were melting away under extensive selling pressure and there was a mad rush of sellers.

There was no consideration of the money value of the shares which were pressed for sale. Price was also no consideration and there was no direct reason for the sudden and spectacular collapse beyond a decline of dollars 2 in the United Steel Shares.

However, a close scrutiny reveals that the stage was made ready yesterday evening for a severe shake out and Tata Steel Dfds. were changing hands at Rs. 1,042-8, although the official closing price was Rs. 1,057.

Soon after the decline in Tata Steel prices there has been considerable selling and liquidation and Tata Steel Dfds. were depressed to about Rs. 1,000.

Then there was a moderate recovery in the belief that the market was thoroughly liquidated, and in view of the decline in steel prices some move will be made to avoid competition of small re-rolling factories.

But this expectation did not materialise and there was renewed decline in prices.

To-day Tata Steel Dfds. opened at about Rs. 1,020 asd within the first thirty minutes prices declined to Rs. 950 and business was becoming thoroughly disorganised.

Sales and purchases were reported at large differences at one and the same time, and even a nominal quotation of Rs. 900 was heard. Naturally, such a state could not be tolerated any more and the President of the Exchange, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, lost no time in closing it down.

In case the Board finds that it is necessary to keep the market closed the President will have to see Government Ministers to get the required sanction for keeping the market closed until matters improve.

Such a sanction cannot be refused as no Government will take the risk of allowing business to be done, when the very existence of the market is threatened.

Very interesting developments are likely to follow and at the moment everything is at a standstill on the Local Stock Exchange.

From enquiries made it is understood that there was a Bear Raid as well as weak unloading. Bears, who have the full control of the situation, will naturally be inclined to take the fullest advantage of it, while Bulls who without any intention of taking deliveries go headlong in reckless speculation have no alternative but to part with their holdings without any consideration of price basis or the industrial outlook.

Nobody is to be blamed for the crisis which has overtaken the Share Bazaar, as the fault lies with the wrong system of business for which both Government and the Stock Exchange authorities are responsible. It is now more than ten months since the report of the Morison Committee was submitted, but so far very little has been done to adopt all the recommendations which are interdependent. Both Government and the Share Bazaar "Bosses" are marking time under one or other reason, but now it is time without any delay for a sound system of compulsory margins to be adopted, if the fair name of India's biggest Stock Exchange is to be preserved.

The Stock Exchange has a legitimate place in the economic life of a country, and it must be preserved at any cost for the industrial growth and those who use the Exchange as a medium for gambling must be denied all facilities.

MARXIST LEAGUE

A meeting of the Marxist League to continue the discussion on Indian and World Politics will be held at the Hall of B.P.S.F. in Servants of India Society to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

The Executive Committee will meet at 9 a.m.

REPRESSIVE LAWS TO GO

Premier Kher's Assurance

A deputation consisting of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale N. H. Pandya and S. A. Brelvi representing the Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, saw the Hon Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, on Saturday afternoon, at the Council Hall, for placing before the Ministers the views of the Union regarding the use of Criminal Law Amendment Act at Ahmedabad.

At the outset the Prime Minister read out to the members of the deputation, a letter he had received from Mr. R. P. Masani, a member of Civil Liberties Union, in which it was stated that he had dissociated himself from the Committee of the Civil Liberties Union, owing to the attitude taken up by them in connection with the action taken by Government, concerning the last strike in the textile industry at Ahmedabad, that the written statement proposed to be presented by the deputationists purported to criticise the action taken by the authorities on lines not contemplated by the Committee of the Union, and that, therefore, he wished to place on record that, though he was absent, he should not be taken to have acquisced in the views expressed by the deputationists.

NOT NECESSARY.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, spokesman of the deputation, read out a long Memorandum in which he pointed out that, granting, as previously explained by the Home Minister, intimidation was severe and extensive in Ahmedabad, and the parties intimidated had not sufficient courage to complain, it was not necessary to have recourse to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, as the offences involved could have been dealt with under the ordinary Law. Mr Joshi tried to criticise the explanation previously given by the Home Minister, and alleged that his (Mr. Joshi's) contentions were borne out by certain circumstances. He urged that in pursuance of the pledges given by the Congress, at the last election, Government should take immediate steps for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 and also of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932.

After listening to the deputation patiently, the Prime Minister said that Government had already under consideration the repeal of the 'Emergency Laws.'

As regards the criticism of the Union, on the action taken by Government in regard to the strike at Ahmedabad, the Prime Minister stated he had taken due note of it.

CONGRESSMEN THREATEN HUNGER-STRIKE IN LUCKNOW

Notices On 51 For Good Behaviour

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

A great sensation has been caused here by the reported action against 51 Congressmen who were served with notices under Sec 107 in Lucknow District. Among the Congressmen on whom notices have been served is Trilokisingh, Secretary, Lucknow District Congress Committee. He has been ordered to show cause why he should not be bound down for one year in connection with Kisan-Zamindar tension in one Lucknow village. The District Congress Committee has set up committee to enquire into the matter.

It is apprehended the whole lot might be involved in hunger-strike although at present only thirteen have threatened to strike.

MUSIC?
ROMANCE?
DANCES?
SONGS?
What would you Like?
You might say—
"ALL IN ONE"
Then you will find it
in
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Great Social Picture

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The picture that is still Bombay's irresistable attraction and you hardly can afford to miss it.

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EVER NEW!
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Daily 5-30; 8; 10-30
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Please Note:
ZENANA SHOW
EVERY THURSDAY
AT 1-30 P. M.

MINERVA
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At the
LAMINGTON
Talkies, Lamington Road,
The long line-up of cars and men is a spectacle in itself
To see the great spectacle
NEW THEATRES
MUKTI
inside, you must take care to book your seats early
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2-30 p.m.

WATANS AND INAMS RESTORED

Forfeited Allowances To Civil Resisters Restored

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has restored the following cash allowances which were forfeited for participation in the Civil Disobedience movement:—

District.	Taluka.	Amount of allowance Rs. a. p.	Class of allowance.	Name of the holder.
Surat	Surat	4 0 0	Devasthan)	Thakorji Lalji and
„	„	1 0 0	„)	Laxminarayan Temple at Bhadeli.
Kolaba	Mangaon	1 0 0	„	Ganpati temple at Panhalghar.
Kanara	Ankola	94 6 5	„	Shanta Devi temple at Ankola.
„	Sirsi	24 0 0	„	Mari Devi temple at Sirsi.
„	Siddapur	40 0 0	„	Ganpati temple at Siddapur.
Surat	Olpad	64 8 0	Desaigiri and) Mazmudari)	Mr. Kanaiyalal Nanabhai Desai.
„	Bulsar	30 0 0	Desaigiri	Mr. Dolatrai Khandubhai.
„	„	22 7 2	„	Honourable Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai.
„	„	10 0 0	„	Mr. Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai.
„	„	29 0 0	„	Mr. Jivanji Gulabhai.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	7 10 0	Kulkarni) commutation)	Mr. Mohoniraj Balkrishna Desh-
		3 9 6	Deshmukhi)	mukh.
		10 11 6	Deshpande).	

WATAN AND INAM LANDS.

The Government of Bombay has also restored the watan and inam lands forfeited for participation in the Civil Disobedience movement in the following cases:—

District.	Taluka.	Class of land.	Name of holder.
Broach and Panch Mahals	Jambusar	Life interest in the mata.	Mr. Desai Kala
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Watan.	Mr. Mohoniraj Balkrishna Deshmukh.
Bijapur	Bagalkot	Watan.	Mr. Hanmant Bhimaji Kulkarni.
„	Badami Service Inam.		Mr. Gundbhat Chidambarbhat Joshi.
Belgaum	Mahal Chandgad	Personal Inam.	Messrs. Bhairav Vasudev Sabnis. and Purshottam Bhairav Sabnis.
„	Chikodi	Japti sanadi.	Dada Rama Chavan.
Dharwar	Kod	Patilki watan.	Mr. Lingangouda Basangouda Patil.

There are now only a very few cases of this nature still outstanding. It is anticipated that all cases of this nature will shortly be disposed of.

HARIPURA CONGRESS R. C.

Budgets Of Sub-Committees Sanctioned

HARIPURA, Jan. 20.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the fifty-second session of the Indian National Congress was held here to-day, with Darbar Gopal Das in the chair.

Resolutions were passed offering the condolences of the Committee to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the loss of his mother.

An additional amount of about Rs. 2,50,000 was sanctioned for the budgets of the Sub-Committees. As regards new budgets, over Rs. 1,50,000 were sanctioned at the meeting.

The charge of the Congress Hospital at the Session was entrusted to Drs. Ghia and Apte.

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee was authorised to issue a statement warning the public against any private individuals offering to accommodate and feed the visitors to the Congress Session.

Concluding the proceedings of the meeting, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appealed for a brisker enrolment of Reception Committee members

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Gopal Das are leaving for Bombay. The Sardar will be returning to Haripura on the 23rd Inst.—United Press.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE STRIKERS HOLD ON

BENARES (By Mail).

The strike of students of the Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University, which started 20 days ago to get certain grievances of the students redressed, is still continuing. Efforts to bring about a settlement have failed. There are 400 to 500 students in the Engineering College of the University.

The strike of the Ayurvedic College of the University has come to an end.—A. P.

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Featuring
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DATAR, ZUNZARRAO PAWAR, MARUTI PAHELWAN, TAKLE KALE
Director:—AROLKAR
FOR HIS COUNTRY
—The Maratha Soldier
TURNED HIS LOVE UPSIDE DOWN
Screen's Greatest Tale of a man's Highest Sacrifice
CHANDRARAO MORE
Running for the
3rd GREAT WEEK
at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily three Shows: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 2-30

MADE FOR EVERY TYPE OF PATRON:
Specially made for you!
PRABHAT'S
"THE UNEXPECTED"
Daily: 5, 8 & 10-45 p. m.
Sat., Sund. 2 p. m.
KRISHNA
TALKIES Charni Rd.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 7, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 20, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 20, 1307
Hightide: 4-23; 1.73
Lowtide: 11.02; 22-56
Sunrise: 7h, 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 27m.

KHOJA SHI ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The general meeting of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palla Gally) Samuel Street.

KARNATAK SEVA SAMITI

An Ordinary General meeting of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at 6th Block, Empress Mahal, Dadar.

BOMBAY ISRAELITE ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC SPORTS

The 2nd Annual Athletic Sports of the Bombay Israelite Association will be held to-day (Sunday), on the Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch Ground.

G. E. S. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The prize distribution ceremony of the G.E.S. Girls' High School Dadar will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh M.L.A

AT THE CAPITOL.

In our cinema columns on Saturday, the block of "Alibaba goes to Town" was inadvertently put as running this week at the Capitol. But the film running at the Capitol this week is "High Flyers."

DAIVADNYA KALOTTEJAK MANDAL.

"The Finals of the Annual Sports of the Daivadnya Community will be held to-day (Sunday) on the Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground, (Kennedy Sea Face) commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ganpatrao Sadashiv Madan will preside and Mrs. Saraswatibai G. Madan will distribute the prizes."

VAIDYA-HAKIM CONFERENCE

The Bombay, Suburban and Thana Districts Vaidya and Hakim Conference will be held at Hirabaug C. P. Tank to-day (Sunday), between 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. to discuss and express opinion on the proposed Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners' Bill. Vaidya Panchanan Kavde Shastri of Poona will preside. The Conference will be opened by Vishnu Shastri Puranik of Pannel Dhutapapeshwar Arogya Mandir.

VIR BHARAT HARIJAN SANGH.

Under the auspices of the Vir Bharat Harijan Sangh a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Maidan near David Mills Tulshi Pipe Road, Bharnis Chawl when speeches on the organisation of Harijains and their duties will be made by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, M.L.A., D.N. Wandreker, M.L.A., Jinnabhai Joshi, M.L.A., S. B. Sawardeker and V. L Kelshiker.

Mr. Nagindas Master has kindly consented to preside.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The King Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sheik Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Great Garrick" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"High Flyers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mad Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matine, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Seventh Heaven" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macindre" left Liverpool 20th afternoon.

BRAHMIN SAMAJ SEWA SANGH BOMBAY

Under the presidentship of Pt. Udainarayan Mishra, a meeting will be held at Room No. 18 Digvijay Mills Chand Kalachawki to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m

ST. SEBASTIN SCHOOL SPORTS

The annual school athletic sports of the St. Sebastin Goan High School will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. on the Cooperage (W.I.F.A. Ground) when Mr. H. V. Hampton Principal Secondary Training College will preside.

FORWARD MARKET FOR SHARES CLOSED

It has been resolved by the Board of Directors that forward market for shares will remain closed till further notice.

Other markets will remain open as usual.

9TH BHATIA SPORTS

Candidates for the race No. 20 of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps sports viz. "One Mile Fast Running in sand" are requested to be present at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wady, Kalbadevi Road, at 5-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), The Race will be run at John Beach at 7 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Hall on the Second Floor of the New Extension of the Bori Bunder Station to-day (Sunday). at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

The annual dinner will also be held at the same place at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the primary members of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P. Ry.) to elect the new Council of management and to adopt the annual report and statement of accounts

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"God and Prayer" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

PT. SHRI RAM BAJPAI TO ARRIVE ON MONDAY.

B. H. Mehta, Provincial Organising Secretary, I. N. S. A. writes:—

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scouts, arrives in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday at Victoria Terminus and not at 11 a.m. as announced by the circular.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned yearly meeting of the M.D.C.C. will be held at S. C. D. O. Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Tantanpura St. at 4 p. m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). The election of the members of the Managing Committee will be by ballot system. The voters who come after 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) will not be admitted in the meeting.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 30th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

KHAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There will be an Annual General Meeting of the Khar Village Congress Committee at 9 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Laxmi Society Hall, 10th Road, Khar to transact the following business:

1. To adopt the report and account of the year 1937.
2. To elect members for the Executive Committee.
3. To elect representatives for the District Congress Committee and any other work that may be put by the President.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual Meeting of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vanmali Kshatriya Union Hall. Dadar.

The Agenda is as follows:—

(1) Minutes of the last Annual Meeting.
(2) To pass audited accounts for the year 1937.
(3) To accord sanction to the Council Resolution regarding conditional loan to the A.I.S.A.
(4) To appoint auditors for the year 1938.
(5) To elect 25 members to the Council of Management for the new year.

COMMON-ROLL LEAGUE. BOMBAY.

The last day for receiving nominations for the election of the Managing Committee of Common-Roll League (Bombay) was 20th January. The following ten nominations were received and as there are only ten elected seats they were declared elected to the Managing Committee:—

1—Mr. A. K. Esmail.
2—Mr. V. D. Rane.
3—Mr. N. A. Desai.
4—Mr. L. D. Tejani.
5—Mr. L. K. Shah.
6—Mr. Satpal Singh.
7—Mr. S. Santhanam.
8—Mr. V. A. K. Sundram.
9—Mr. P. K. Mehta.
10—Mr. M. Muzumdar.

SACRIFICIAL YARN FOR THE HARIPURA YARN FESTIVAL

FACILITIES FOR COLLECTION IN BOMBAY

The Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Vithalnagar has arranged a yarn festival at Haripura during the Congress Session and has requested the people of Bombay and the Suburbs to bring with them atleast a hank of yarn when they come to Haripura

We feel there may be number of people who may like to offer their contribution towards this yarn festival but they may find it inconvenient to attend the Congress Session in person.

It has therefore been arranged to collect all such yarn in Bombay and the people may send in their quota of yarn at the following places:—

1. A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road.
2. Khadi Printing and Dyeing Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road.
3 Gandhi Seva Sena Stores, Powell Bldg., Sandhurst Road.
4. K. A. Parmeshwaram, Vinod Kunj, Near Post Office, Matunga G.I.P.
5 Khadi Bhandar Station Road. Khar.
6. Khadi Bhandar, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.
7. Khadi Mandir, Juhu Road, Vile Parle.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended January 15th were as under:—

Cholera:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 2 attacks and 2 deaths against 2 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. They were reported from Thana district.

Plague:—Three cases and two deaths from plague were reported during the week, against 8-5 in the previous week. Kanara district had 2-2 against nil and Dharwar 1-0 against 1-2.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 81-3 Satara 30-0; Kolaba 6-0; Thana 6-0; Poona 6-0; Sholapur 5-3; Bombay Suburban 4-0; Ahmedabad 4-0; Kanara 3-0; Ahmednagar 2-1; Dharwar 2-1; Nasik 1-1 and Bombay City 164-86. Total 264 attacks and 95 deaths against 108-60 in the previous week.

Small-pox is the only infectious disease prevailing at present. The outbreak in Bombay city is still on the increase and more than half of the total attacks in the Presidency are reported from that city alone. There were only 9 deaths during this week in the rest of the presidency as against 86 deaths in Bombay city

Cerebro-spinal fever:—Eleven cases and 6 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded during the week against 11 cases and 7 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 9-4 and Ahmedabad town 2-2.

Two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly, Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in English.

PROF. PRATAPGIRI TO SPEAK ON VIJAYANAGAR.

"The Origin of the Vijayanagar Empire" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. Pratapgiri Ramamurti under the auspices of the Young Andhri Association at 4 p.m. to-day at Ram Bhuwan, 4th Road, Parsi Colony.

RECEPTION TO SHETH GOVIND DAS.

A reception in honour of Sheth Govind Das, M.L.A., the Congress Leader of Jubbulpore on the occasion of his return from a two months' successful tour in the East and South Africa, will be given to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Trading Hall of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association, Marwadi Chamber Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, under the auspices of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association and other bodies.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A Concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. K. D. Tendulkar of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar.

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

The adjourned 16th Annual General Meeting and the adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Society will be held at 9 a.m. and 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) respectively to-day (Sunday) in Block No. 2 of Building No. 3.

TO-DAY: 10-30 A. M.
Al Jolson
Dolores Del Rio
in "WONDER BAR"

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BRIAN AHERNE
OLIVIA
De HAVILLAND
Great Garrick
with EDWARD EVERETT HORTON • MELVILLE COOPER • LIONEL ATWILL • A WARNER BROS. PICTURE • Personally Supervised by MERVYN LEROY

SEE BRIAN AHERNE enact the last scene in "HAMLET"!

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB. 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s.

A. M.

11-0 Hirabai Barodekar, Jeevanpuri, Tilakamod, Bhairavi.

P. M.

12-15 "For Children" (Hindustani) by Dilshad Begum, Nazam, Talk. 12-45 Talk (English): A Fishy Business. By Hilda Flanders. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcement. 1-5 Dance Music. 2-30 M. Talyarkhan's Commentary. 5-30 VUB Orchestra, Garba Dhun, 5-40 Roshanalli of Hyderabad, Puriya, Titala, Ghazal, Thumri. 6-30 Evensong. From St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-35 Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. 7-40 Talk (Gujerati): "Life's Little Ironies." Situations Vacant. By Shantila Trivedi. Wanted a first-class Chemistry M.Sc. with foreign qualifications, should have served at least six years in a Chemical factory—should be below 24 years of age—unmarried. Willing to travel. First class testimonials. Salary Rs 20-1/2/5—25, efficiency bar 25—-/5/30. Apply to..... Canvassing in any form will disqualify the applicant. 7-55 W. Hyde—Baritone. 8-5 Talk (English) by M. Bertold and Madame Plecity, on "Footing it to Tokyo." 8-15 Grace Belcourt—Violin. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Anil Biswas. 9-45 Talk (English): "The Week's Sport." By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 "Paijar." Marathi Musical Play by Anant Kanekar.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

P. M.

7-25 Opening Announcements 7-30 Big Ben. Two plays from 'Victoria Regina' 7-50 Oratorio Programme: 'Come Ye Blessed' 8-50 Sea Shanties BBC Men's Chorus 9-15 Weekly Newsletter 9-35 Religious Service (Methodist).

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A. M.

8-0 S. D. Batish Bhajan. 8-20 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior Khayal Lalit, Thumri Bhairvin, Ghazal. 8-50 Gohar Sultana Music. 9-15 Haider Hussain. Bhankar on Sitar. 9-25 Mahboob Khamsa, Qawwali. 9-45 For Jack and Jill.

TRANSMISSION II

P. M.

12-30 A Vocal Variety. 1-16 Instrument Solo. 1-23 From Film "Khan Bahadur" 1-30 Sacred Music.

TRANSMISSION III

P. M.

5-0 Air Orchestra—Chhaya Nat. 5-10 Mahboob Khamsa, Qawwali. 5-30 Gohar Sultana Music. 5-55 S. D. Batish. Bhajan, Punjabi Geet. 6-10 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior, Khayal Shankara, Ghazal. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". Market rates at 7-30 p.m. 7-30 Mahboob Khamsa. Ghazal Qawwali. 7-50 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior Dadra. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Delhi still remembers them". No. 2. Allama Rashidul Khairi by Shahid Ahmad. 8-15 Gohar Sultana Music. 8-35 P. S. Mukerjee Kidara on Sarod. 8-45 S. D. Batish Bhajan Hindi Geet. 8-55 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior Bhajan Gazal 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani) 9-30 News, Weather (English) 9-45 "Cheerful Classics" 10-0 Talk (English): Health and Sanitation by Col. A. J. H. Russel. P.M.

10-15 "Cheerful Classics" (Contd.) Mendelssohn. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.

31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II.

31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

85 metres. 3.495 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 S. D. Batish. Bhajan. 6-45 Gohar Sultana, Music. 7-0 Amateur Indian Music, Nirmala Joshie, Vocal J. C. Roy, Sarang on Sitar. Orchestra. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 S. D. Batish, Durga, Bhajan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Gohar Sultana Music. 10-35 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior, Music. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m. 810 kc/s. and 40.10 m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

A. M.

8-36 Kamalabala, Mixed Thumri (Bengali). 8-56 Dakshina Mohan Tagore. Esraj Solo (Bhairabi). 9-11 Gitika Sircar—Kavya Sangit. 9-26 Shova Kundu, Seetar Solo (Janupuri). 9-41 Sukhomoy Ganguli—Padabali. 10-1 Indubala—Shyama Sangit. 10-21, Music Lessons. By P. K. Mullick. 10-51 Review: "Stage and Screen." By Spectator. 11-6 Morning Concert. By Grand Hotel Orchestra, Interludes. News in English.

P. M.

6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Reba Mazumdar—Kavya Sangit 7-36 Chhaya Debi Chatterjee—Kirtan. 7-51 Ramprosad , Trumpet Solo (Thumri). 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Golam Mohammad—Tumri, Ghazal. 8-41 Binapani—Dadra and Ghazal. 9-6 Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. 10-6 News, Announcements, Symphony Orchestra (Contd.)

PEDESTRIAN PILGRIMS FOR HARIPURA.
Messrs. Achutramiah, V. Sadashiva Brahmam and N. S. Murty who are on their way on foot from Andhra Desa to Haripura.

Bombay, January 21.—At the invitation of the Rana Saheb of Aundh, who has shown a keen interest in the building of a Hindu Temple in London, Dr. Vera Crassi and Swami Bon, of the All-India London Temple Trust, are leaving for Aundh on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

NEXT SATURDAY
100 %
ANIMAL THRILLER

RANJIT
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TO-MORROW
ON MONDAY 1-30 P. M.
LADIES' SHOW
RECKLESS ROGUES

The Nightingale

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MEHROO
—the GORILLA
LIMO
— The Dog
with
ISHWARLAL, GHORY, CHARLIE, RAM APTE

Starring
MADHURI
E. BILLIMORIA

NEXT SATURDAY—
THE WEST END TALKIES

Director:—
JAYANT DESAI'S
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WHAT DOES HE SAY?
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New Turn In Investors Bureau Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THERE WAS A SENSATIONAL TURN TO-DAY IN THE INVESTORS BUREAU CASE WHEN MR. K. F. NARIMAN, APPEARING FOR MAX DAVIDSON, ONE OF THE ACCUSED IN THE CASE, APPLIED FOR A SHORT ADJOURNMENT AS HE WANTED TO APPLY TO THE HIGH COURT TO QUASH THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIS CLIENT.

Mr. Nariman contended that the extradition proceedings against Max Davidson were 'ultra-vires,' and submitted that the Court was not competent to try the case. As he wanted time to move the matter in the High Court, he requested the Court for a short adjournment.

The Magistrate suggested to the Defence Counsel that he might put questions to one of the prosecution witnesses, who had come from up-country.

Mr. Nariman remarked that to put questions to the witness would be tantamount to admitting the validity of the extradition proceedings.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case to January 29.

Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell, the accused in the case stand charged with cheating and conspiracy to cheat some of the clients of the Investors' Bureau in respect of about Rs. 1,78,000.

At the previous hearing of the case, the Magistrate had framed charges against the accused on three counts.

BOMBAY COLLECTIONS FOR HARIPURA

Business Community's Active Help

BOMBAY, Friday.

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the Haripura Congress Messrs. Chotubhai Marfatia, Hiralal Dave and Ramkrishna Mehta have been busy collecting funds and getting promises of donations for the Haripura Congress expenses, their actual collections from the Cotton Broker's Association have reached Rs. 12,500 and promises to the extent of Rs. 25,000. The Association have now started a list which is expected to yield Rs. 10,000. Messrs. Begraj Gupta, Ratilal Thakkar, Vishwambhar Meheshree Pratapraj Amritlal and Anandilal Hemraj of the Cotton Brokers' Association are helping Messrs. Marfatia and Dave.

The Seeds Merchants Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Marwari Chamber and the Kariana Association are also moving their members in this matter and it is expected that each will easily contribute anything from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000. The Haripura Reception Committee's expectation is that Rs. 1,50,000 will be contributed by the business community of Bombay.

Durbar Gopaldas Desai, Chairman, Reception Committee has also come to Bombay for this purpose.

"LENIN DAY" IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lenin Day was celebrated in Bombay on Friday by various organisations of students youths, Labour workers and peasants.

Three meetings were held in the City at Fergusson Road, Lalbaugh and Chowpatty.

LENIN'S MESSAGE

Speakers pointed out that Lenin had a message for the world that a political party of the working class was needed to end exploitation of class by class.

Mr. Jalaluddin Bukhari, who presided at Chowpatty traced the evolution of the political outlook of Lenin.

Lenin realised very early that individual action—terrorism would not end exploitation. Lenin came on the scene when the Tzarist regime was at its height.

Independence was acceptable then to all but every body wished for it from his own angle of vision, the capitalist, for his own reasons. But the ideal for which Lenin stood would sustain itself inspite of all censorship as long as hunger existed in the world.

The meetings were held under the auspices of the B.P.T.U.C.Y. Workers League, Kisan propaganda Committee and Youth Association.

Police Force Present At Fergusson Road Meeting

Of the three meetings held in Bombay to observe the Lenin Day, one was held at Fergusson Road in the mill area under the Presidentship of Mr. S. A. Dange. The Congress Socialist Party and the Bombay Trade Union Congress had both of them announced their separate meetings to be held at the same place. So a large force of police was present at the place and before the T. U. C. began its meeting, the officer in charge inquired of Mr. Mirajkar whether there were going to be rival meetings. Happily it was found both the organisations had agreed to merge their meetings in one.

The speakers included Messrs. Purshottamdas Trikam, Mirajkar, Ashoka Mehta, Varaskar, Vise and Tambetkar. Each of them emphasising various phrases of Lenin's work brought home to the large number of workers assembled, the necessity of waging an intensive struggle for freedom, democracy and bread, of uncompromisingly opposing Imperialist War, of building a strong revolutionary political party of the working class, of lifting the ban on the Communist Party of India.

Mr. Dange wound up the proceedings by explaining how to link up the immediate struggle of the workers and peasants with the political struggle for capture of power.

Moratorium Bill Of Bombay Govt.

Independent Labour & Peasants & Workers' Party Not Satisfied

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A joint meeting of M. L. A.'s of the Independent Labour Party and the Peasants' and Workers' Party was held last night in the Committee Room of the Assembly. Among those present were Messrs. Parulekar, Chitre, Raut, Bhole and Gaikwad. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

In the opinion of the meeting the Bill is "to provide for temporary Relief for Small Holders in the province of Bombay", not only does not amount to any declaration of a moratorium in any sense of the word, but is in effect calculated only to restrict the attachment and sale of the land of Small Holders upto 31st March. 1939. and leaves the Sahukar free to attach and impound cash. crops, food cattle and all movable property of the peasant thus depriving him of the fruits of his labour and condemning him to starvation for the whole year.

The Bill as designed to give relief to only a small minority of the tollers on the fields and does not give any protection to the vast population of small tenants and landless labourers who are worse affected by indebtedness than those who are sought to be given relief by the Bill.

Further even the meagre relief alleged to be granted to the small peasant is made conditional on fulfilment of several terms including the payment of nearly one year's interest on the decretal amount and the judgment of the Collector-terms which render the so-called relief ineffective and illusory.

The meeting is therefore of the confirmed opinion that the Bill displays Government's colossal ignorance of the burning problem of agrarian indebtedness, is ill-thought out, crude and misleading and is liable to deceive and delude the naive and the ignorant.

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'Watan' The Glory that PATRIOTISM—
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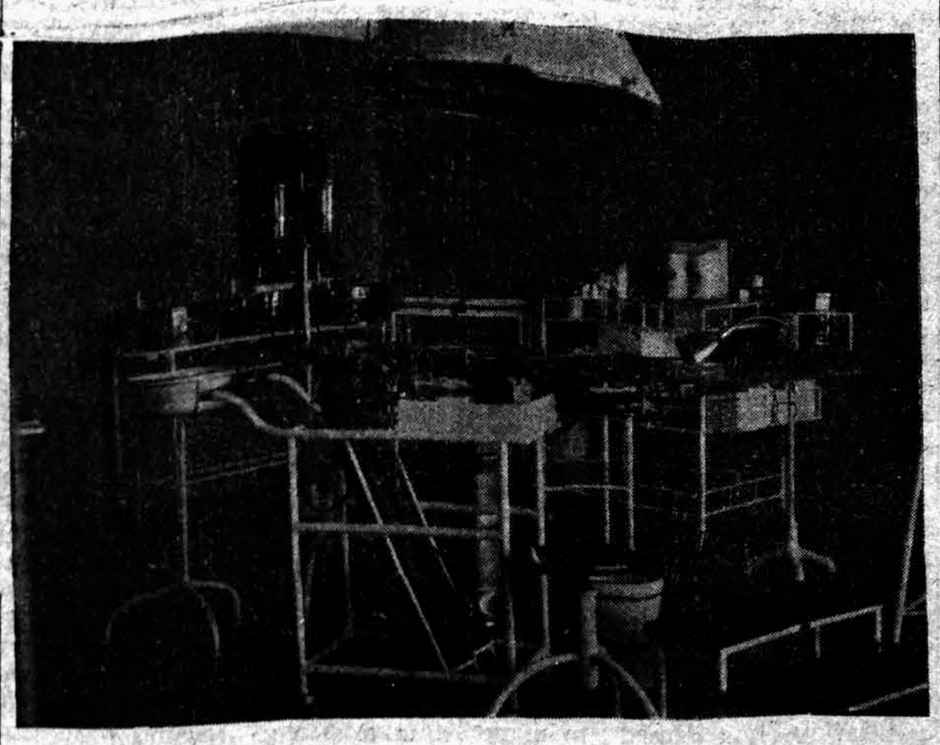

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What the Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State Hospitals, speaks about it—

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BIKANER, Rajputana, 21st October, 1937.

(Sd.) A. F. LASRADO, F.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner.

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PROBLEMS BEFORE CONGRESSMEN

Manifesto Of Candidates For Vile Parle Congress Committee

Messrs. Virchand Sheth, Ajit V. Mehta, Ramanlal Patel, Yogendra Mehta, Ramcharandas, Ratubhai Desai, Dhirubhai Desai, Kanti Kaka, V. V. Ranade, Gajanan V. Joshi and Bapubhai Vashi have issued the following appeal:—

We are among the candidates for the twenty seats of Ville Parle Congress Committee. We ask your votes on the following programme and ideology.

Since the Congress adopted the parliamentary Programme and Congress Cabinets were formed in seven provinces, a new atmosphere has been created in the country. The membership of the Congress has been increased five-times this year.

Unfortunately those elements who uptil now stood aloof from or worked in opposition to the Congress have also now joined it. Admission into the Congress has been a passport for getting a place and prestige, in public and for getting into Legislative Assemblies, Municipalities, Local Boards, Panchayats and various other Committees.

We believe that these reasons and advantages play an important part in the onrush into the Congress of these people who stood aside when the Congress was in opposition and whose hearts did not move by the lathi charges in Azad Maidan and Dharasana or by the firing on innocent at Peshawar.

On the other hand, there has been a tremendous awakening among the people at large on securing some sort of popular Governments for the first time after years of absolute autocrate and repressive rule.

The oppressed and the exploited are growing impartinent. They are clamouring to put an end to the centuries old oppression and exploitation under which they are groaning. This awakening of the masses, the peasants and the workers has frightened many, and many other have been led to exploit it for their selfish ends.

On the one end some people try to pitch this rising tide of mass-awakening among the millions of our peasants and workers against the National Congress. Those radicals who have so far stood aside from the Congress as also other anti-Congress reactionary elements have joined hands with them.

On the other hand this unprecedented awakening of the masses has freighted away our parliamentarian elders, and instead of harnessing this power and strength in the forward march of our struggle, it is being rejected and thrown aside from the Congress. We have some instances where the Congress has joined hands with mill-owners, landlords and money lenders, etc., as against the peasants, the workers and other oppressed classes of the people.

We, therefore, believe that it is the duty of every sincere Congressman to see that these two extreme elements do not get an upper hand, and to strengthen and increase such elements in Congress as would endeavour to utilise the mass awakening for the benefit of our freedom struggle.

Apart from this general situation, we must declare our attitude towards some of the burning questions of the day.

The most important among these is the coming Federation. Encouraged by the success of provincial administration, our imperialist rulers are speeding up their efforts to foist upon our heads that scheme of Federation which has been rejected by almost all the Political parties of the country, we believe that our imperialist rulers are not going to move an inch by our verbal rejection or by resolutions to that effect.

Everybody who knows the cobweb of the Constitution realises that it is simply impossible to stop the oncoming of the Federation by constitutional means. Once it has come into operation, it will scatter our forces of unity and creat a great impediment in our forward march.

The Federation must be stopped at any cost, words of protest are not enough. We must be prepared to creat dead-locks in provinces, if necessary, and even to start Satyagraha and take such other direct action. It is high time that we declare this in plain words. If we are elected, we will continue our attempts to turn the Congress in this direction.

Another equally important question is about the programme before the country. To-day it seems as if all the activities have been concentrated on the legislative assemblies and the cabinets.

The co-operation and direct action of the masses which have been instrumental in raising the Congress to such a high position are being relagated more and more to the back-ground. We want the Congress and the people to remember that that we entered the legislatures and accepted the offices not to carry on the King's Government, or to gain anything from it, or to plan three, five, or seven years plans or to show its advantages, but our object in doing so is to utilise whatever little power and opportunity it gives to strengthen the Congress and the masses in order to push forward our freedom struggle. We pledge to try to make the Congress stick to this attitude stubbornly.

There is another important problem before the Congress. It is that of the States' Peoples and their relation to the Congress. We believe that the Congress which claims to speak on behalf of 35 crores of Indian People cannot leave the people of the states at the mercy of their autocratic rulers.

Our Local Committee has also to consider local problems which are daily increasing. In that connection we have only to say this that we have nothing to do whatsoever with any local group or party.

Our policy with regard to the local problems will always be that of respecting the peoples' opinion. We do not want our decisions to thrust upon them.

Some of us will appear new to the people of Ville Parle. Let us introduce ourselves to you.

We do not want to live on past services, in the manner of a wealthy son living on his father's earnings. Still it would be sufficient to say that each one of us has taken an active part during the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay, its suburbs, Gujarat, Kathiawad, or in some part or the other of this country and in doing so has suffered imprisonment more than once.

With this short statement, we ask your votes and request you to give one vote to each of us from your twenty votes. You have to put a cross against each name of ours in voting paper.

White Leghorns are well-known all over the world as the best layers of fairly large sized eggs. The Asian Poultry Institute of 11, Konnot Road, Poona will gladly supply further information. (Advt).

HARIJANS GET ENTRY

Mahant Of Premier Punjab Temple Gives Consent

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The Sitla Mandir, the premier temple of the Punjab was declared open to Harijans for "Devdarshan" this evening.

In pursuance of their decision a batch of dozen Harijans led by Aminchand, President of the Punjab Achhut Political League, Mr. Maheschand (Muradabad) and Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad marched in procession to Sitla Temple this evening to launch Satyagraha at the gates of the temple by fasting unto death. A crowd of 2,000 people followed them. For about hours they were held up at the gates of the temple and not allowed to enter the temple, but later some prominent Sanatanis came there and held consultations whereafter they persuaded the Mahant of the temple to permit the Harijans into the temple for "Devdarshan." The Mahant gave his consent, whereupon the party of Harijans entered the temple amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiki-Jai." They were given "rasa" by the priest. A large crowd of men and women had gathered in the compound of the temple.

It is understood the Achhut Political League intends to claim entry into other temples as well. —A. P.

Our Mysore Letter

CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED

Election Of Bangalore Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The results of election of office-bearers for the Bangalore District Congress Committee for the current year have been announced. Mr. V. Venkatappa has been elected as President vice Mr. K. T. Bashyam who is undergoing imprisonment for sedition. Srimati Sunanda Devi, Mr. K. Subha Rao have been elected as vice-Presidents and Messrs. L. Laxhmi Narayan Rao and K. Hanumanthaiya have been elected as joint secretaries and Mr. Hutchappa as Treasurer.

In the absence of Mr. T. Siddalingaiya Mr. K. Changalrayareddy President of the Congress Board has been elected as the President of the convention of Mysore State Congress Workers which has been arranged to take place on the 14th and 15th instant at Chittaldurg.

CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

Messrs. Madhavachar and Mallaiya two Congress Workers who were charged at Mysore for having disobeyed the City Magistrate's order there were sentenced yesterday by the City Magistrate of Mysore to one month and one week imprisonment each. The charge against them is that they delivered public speeches near the Town Hall inspite of the City Magistrate's order.

Shahidgunj Arrests

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The Shahidgunj agitation launched by the Majlis-i-Ahrar entered on its sixth week to-day.

As usual a batch of five volunteers marched to Shahidganj, but they were arrested on the way near the City Kotwali. So far 170 persons have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

What Madras Ministry Has Done For Masses

CONGRESS PARTY AIMS TO SECURE SUPPORT OF ALL PARTIES IN AMELIORATIVE MEASURES

MADRAS; Jan. 21.

The half-yearly report of the Madras Legislature Congress Party has been just issued, recapitulating the work of the Party and the Ministry since the date of acceptance of office by the Congress.

DESIRE TO HELP GOVT.

Referring to Parties in Opposition, the report says that discussions were conducted in both the Houses of Legislature without the exhibition of partisan spirit. There was a general desire to understand the policy of the Government and to give them a chance to put their policy into operation. The leaders in the two Houses, and the leaders of the Opposition have contributed to make healthy Parliamentary conventions grow in both the Houses.

The report adds that while Congress Government is attempting to carry out their programme and pledges to the electorates, they attempt to secure the support of all the Parties in their schemes to ameliorate the conditions of the masses.

MINISTRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

All political prisoners were released by the end of October, 1937, including those convicted in connection with Rampa Pituri, Malabar Rebellion, S. I. Railway Strike, Cocanada Conspiracy Case and the Moplah State prisoners. The Moplah Outrages Act, which created a feeling of resentment and bitterness among the Moplahs of Malabar, has been repealed. The collection of fines levied on account of political offences in Satyagraha and allied movements, but which had not been collected so far, had been suspended.

WHEN PARLIAMENT BOWED.

The removal to the Museum of the Neill Statue from a public place, where it was continuing to be a source of irritation and cause for Satyagraha and suffering, is an event of very great national importance. It is a unique achievement of non-violent nationalism. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the House of commons admitted that the question of removal lay entirely in the sphere of the Provincial Government.

DOING THEIR BEST.

Concluding the report says that it may be seen that Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, as also members of the Party are actively considering the ways and means for implementing their pledge to the electorate. Some of them are even risking their health and working very hard, while some persons may feel that the pace of achievement is not fast enough, some others may feel that the pace is too rapid. But all are agreed that the Party and the Ministry are honestly endeavouring to do their best for the people.—A.P.

"How & Why Madras Students' Conference Failed

STATEMENT BY JT. SECRETARY OF THE FEDERATION

Mr. Shanti Master, Joint Secretary All-India Students' Federation and Mr. M. L. Shah, Member of the Working Committee of the Federation in the course of a statement say:—

A statement has appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of January 19 purporting to have been issued by some delegates to the All India Students' Conference held at Madras which was subsequently dissolved by the President due to some constitutional irregularities. The statement, as it appears from the heading, professes to give the "other side of Students' Federation controversy." We would be glad if an honest attempt had been made to put the other side of the shield. Unfortunately the statement not only does not put the case of the other side but it puts the case of neither side. It is a statement full of deliberate lies and half-truths.

A joint statement issued by delegates from various provinces stating facts regarding the Madras Conference and under what circumstances it was dissolved has appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of January 12. We would request the readers to look into it to know the real facts about the conference. Here we shall reply to some of the baseless allegations made against Mr. Masani, the working committee of the Federation and the delegates who abided by the ruling of the chair.

VILIFICATION OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

Firstly, the allegation that a resolution was written by the General Secretary in the meeting of the All India Students' Council and was never passed by the Working Committee in a constitutionally constituted meeting is a figment created by the imagination of the forty-eight worthies. In fact nobody demanded either the minute book or raised any question regarding the constitutionality or otherwise of the meeting of the Working Committee at the All India Students' Council meeting. The present story is the outcome of a determination on the part of the opposition to vilify the working Committee and its supporters knowing well that they (the opposition) have no case to put before the public. The statement further alleges that the A.I.C.C. framed rules and proceeded to elect the new working committee and when Mr. Masani came he tried to bargain for seats on the new working committee—for his own men. Nothing can be further from truth. In fact when Mr. Masani arrived he found that there was some trouble and they, who had flouted the resolution of the working committee and thrown all the constitutional provision to winds, approached Mr. Masani for some settlement fearing that they would be damned before the public for their misbehaviour in the meeting of the A.I.C.C. In response to the request of delegates Mr. Masani intervened and settled the dispute. But for his efforts to bridge the gulf the conference would have ended much earlier. Mr. Masani volunteered to handle the situation which had reached to a virtual impasse only with a view to maintain unity in the student movement.

Secondly the statement says that "even the "Congress Socialist," the organ of the Congress Socialist Party of which Mr. Masani is the Hon. Secretary, had accepted that the Soviet New Constitution is the most democratic constitution. In the circumstances we fail to realise what controversy there can be on this statement of fact." We equally fail to find any logic in this argument of the over-zealous admirers of Russia. We do not understand what the Students' Conference had to do with the views held by Mr. Masani or the Congress Socialist Party with regard to the new constitution of Russia. We, the Students, had gathered there to discuss and express our opinion on ideas and things according to our own light. We were not there to swallow anything blindly because it came from the Communist Party or the Socialist Party.

BLOCK SYSTEM VOTE

Thirdly, when votes were demanded, on the amendment to the resolution on Russia, by block system as provided in the constitution, one of them raised a point of order on some constitutional irregularity of minor importance with a view to torpedo the Conference, fearing that the amendment would be carried. The motives of the opposition became quite intelligible when one reads their dogmatic assertion that the new constitution in the Soviet Russia is the more democratic one regarding which there can be no controversy.

Lastly, they have created a fiction with regard to the no-confidence motion. If any one of them had a grain of honesty left in them they would not have created this fiction. The conference was dissolved nearly after an hour and a half after Mr. Masani came to the conference pandal. If they had handed over the alleged no-confidence motion what were they doing all the while when Mr. Masani pocketed it as alleged by them. What were they doing when Mr. Masani delivered a speech, lasting for nearly twenty minutes, dissolving the conference? Why did even one of them not ask Mr. Masani during this hour and a half regarding the alleged no-confidence motion? No student can be more ungrateful to a person who tried his best to see that the cause of the students did not suffer, than those forty-eight so-called delegates. Mr. Masani tried to save the ship of the student movement from being foundered on the rock of sectarianism and petty-mindedness. Inspite of his best intentions and earnest efforts he could not save it due to a determined effort on part of the opposition either to capture the Federation by fair or foul means or to wreck it.

COTTON GROWER NEGLECTED

East India Cotton Association's Protest

The East India Cotton Association have addressed a letter to the Director Railway Board, New Delhi in the matter of reduction in the railway freight on cotton. It purports to be a reply to the Board's letter in which the Board explained the Railway point of view in the matter. The Cotton Association complains that the India Government have overlooked the interests of the cotton-grower, trader and the general public while stressing the Railway Board's point of view.

The Board after a lengthy argument remark "the activities and practical proof of sympathy of the President of the U. S. A. since 1931 stand out in marked contrast to the complete indifference of the Government of India towards the staple product of India."

TAXI STRIKE AT KARACHI

Drivers Protest Against "Exorbitant" Wheel Tax

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

As a protest against the Wheel Tax, which they consider exorbitant, 200 members of the local Taxi-drivers' Union took out their cars from the Idgah Maidan to the corporation and parked their vehicles in the corporation grounds. Their spokesman placed their grievances before the Mayor, who assured them that the matter would be discussed at this evening's meeting. But the question could not, however, be discussed due to lack of quorum.

Leaving their taxis on the grounds the drivers marched back to the Idgah Maidan, where they are spending the night under canvas. The strikers have resolved not to move their taxis from the Corporation premises until their grievances are redressed. Lorry drivers are expected to join them to-morrow.—A. P

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

Mrs. H. C. Mills (wife of Flight-Lieut, Mills, R.A.F.) and her mother Mrs. L. M. Stocks were badly injured last night in a motor car accident.

Mrs. Mills was driving a Morris car toward Drigh Road when at a blind corner, a collision occurred between the car and a heavily-laden lorry. The impact was so great that the car overturned and the wind-screens were shattered to smithereens. The car's body was ripped off the chasis.

Mrs. Mills received a nasty cut on her face and her mother sustained a collarbone fracture. They have been admitted into British Military Hospital where they are progressing.

The lorry driver has been arrested by Cantonment police Inves tigations are being conducted.—A. P.

ZAMINDAR AND CONSTABLES CONVICTED

Alleged Rioting With Deadly Weapons

KRISHNAGAR, Jan. 21.

Eleven members of a raiding party including a police sub-inspector and excise sub-inspector, a zamindar and several constables were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate on charges of rioting with deadly weapons and assault and were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment as well as fine.

The case was a sequel to a raid by the party on the house of an aborigine of Raripara in Sadar Subdivision, who it was alleged, was in possession of a large quantity of fermented wash used as an intoxicant.

In the course of a clash, three of the aborigines were seriously injured, one having lost his power of speech for ever. The other two included a woman aged about 70.

A counter case brought against the aborigines on charges of rioting assault and theft resulted in their acquittal.

The Excise sub-inspector was awarded nine months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1500 and the police sub-inspector to six months rigorous imprisonment, out of the fines, if realised, Rs. 1,000 were directed to be paid to the aborigines as compensation.—A. P.

CHALLENGES COMPARISON
The "Keepsake"
WEST-END
'KEEPSAKE'
Keyless Lever Watch
Nickel Silver
Rs. 24
"Everbright" Steel
Rs. 27
Sterling Silver
Rs. 27
Rolled Gold,
10 years quality
Rs. 22
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There's a watch for everybody illustrated and described in our comprehensive catalogue. Among the round shape wrist models, the West End "Keepsake" holds pride of place, superlative in quality—fully jewelled—fully compensated—light in weight—small enough to be dainty yet large enough to carry a strong accurate 11"' size movement, the "Keepsake" combines good time-keeping and attractiveness in a form suitable for wear by both ladies and gentlemen.
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CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Mrs. Naidu On Its Aim

The attitude of the Bombay Ministry in not holding a public inquiry regarding the police firing at Dharavi and the prohibition of the holding of meetings and processions at Ahmedabad by the issue of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code came in for criticism at the hands of Mr. N. M. Joshi, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, held on Saturday evening, at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided asked those present not to forget that the Civil Liberties Union was intended to be a platform for everyone interested in Civil Liberties, irrespective of his or her political opinion. The Civil Liberties Union, she said, had a broad common basis, and it should be the endeavour of those in charge of the Union to draw in as many members as possible.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, in proposing the adoption of the report reviewed the work of the Bombay branch for the past year. He criticised the Hon. Mr. Munshi's "philosophy of Civil Liberty".

After the adoption of the report, the meeting elected the office-bearers for the coming year.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was re-elected as the President. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, N. M. Joshi and K. T. Shah were elected as vice-presidents. The following members were elected as the secretaries:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta and Mr. D. H. Thakore.

A representative committee was then elected.

Mr. K. F. Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

ECONOMIC BOARD IN BARODA

State Government Must Help Bombay Govt. In Prohibition

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 20.

The Government of Baroda has constituted a State Economic Board with the Naib-Diwan, in charge of the Development Portfolio, as the President and the Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour as the Secretary.

HELP FOR PROHIBITION

At a recent meeting of Navsari Taluka Prajamandal held at Vesma, a resolution was passed urging the Baroda Government to help the Bombay Government in its scheme of Prohibition as many of the territories of the State are adjoining the Bombay Presidency and urging the State to adopt Prohibition.

The Raniparaj Boarding celebrated its annual gathering under the presidentship of R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai.

Economic Board For Baroda

BARODA, Jan. 22.

The Government of Baroda has established a Central Economic Board for the State as well as the District Economic Boards. The State Economic Board will advise the Government on all questions relating to the economic development of the State, co-ordinate the activities of the District Economic Boards and advise the Government on schemes submitted by these Boards, and assist the development departments in working out important schemes. It will also act as a Central Communication Board. The Central Board consists of 11 members of which seven are officials.—United Press.

Prof. Ramamurti Dead

A Great Physical Culturist Passes Away

Prof. Ramamurti, the Great Indian Hercules, passed away on the 16th January at 2-50 p.m. at Balangir General Hospital.

Prof. Ramamurti was a man of international fame in physical culture and was closely connected with this movement for a long time. He visited England and other European countries where he was greatly appreciated for his remarkable feats.

A huge procession followed to the cremation ground where there was a distinguished gathering including the Chief Minister, Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S., Revenue Minister, Mr. L. Sahani and Mr. R. P. Singh Deo, Secretary to the Cabinet and other officials and citizens of the town.

Prof. Ramamurti was for some time physical instructor to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Patna. His disciples showed a remarkable show under his direction in the premises of George Literary and Social Club in last Dashara in the presence of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and Ministers and citizens.

He was a guest of Maharaja Saheb since he came to the State and could not leave the place owing to his bad health. He was suffering from Arterio-Sclerosis with chronic kidney and liver troubles for a long time and was under the treatment of the Chief Medical Officer. All steps possible were taken by the Darbar to ensure his early recovery, but in vain.

His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends, admirers and relatives here and abroad.—A. P.

OFF-SHOOT OF DURGAH BILL

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, (By Mail).

An off shoot of the Durgh Bill was an unfortunate incident enacted here when the deplorable news that Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, Advocate, and perhaps the most prominent leader of the Mussalmans of Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, along with a local leader were badly assaulted with lathies by some persons spread like wild fire in the city.

A mammoth meeting of the Mussalmans of Ajmer-Merwara to protest against the assault was held last night at Moti Katla. It is apprehended that responsible men are involved in the incident which was a prearranged affair. The D.S.P. City and C.I.D. Police, Ajmer on information rushed to the spot and a number of arrests have so far been made.

Mirza Abdul Qadir, it may be said here, was the soul behind the introduction of the Durgh Bill in the Central Legislature

Jubbulpore Riots Inquiry

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 21.

The evidence of Mr. N. D. Karnik, pleader, was recorded to-day in the inquiry into the causes of Jubbulpore Riots being conducted by Dr. N. B. Khare, the C. P. Premier.

The death has occurred on January 22, at Hyderabad, of Nawab Hamid Yarjung Bahadur, Director-General and A.D.C. to the Nizam, yesterday night due to heart failure. The deceased was the second son of the late Sir Afsarul Mulk. Commander-in-Chief of the H.E.H. The Nizam's Regular Forces.

HOCKEY MUSINGS BY SHORT CORNER

(Continued From Page 42.)

League and what has struck me most is the frequency of Umpires failing to turn up to keep up their appointments. The Secretary circularized all Umpires about this but with no effect. The B.P.H.A. Umpires Board should see to it that defaulting Umpires are not given any games, till it receives a satisfactory explanation about the absence; as there is a large number of umpires keen and anxious to officiate, who are always available.

Another thing that was noticeable was the apparel of the Umpires. The Umpires' Board should have a uniform for all umpires like the football referees have. It is preferable if all wore white shirts and white pants.

THE ADVANTAGE RULE

One of the most important of rules for the Umpires to observe is the "Advantage Rule" and very many Umpires may be the cause of the down-fall of many a team just through misapplication of this rule. Every offence is punishable but in hockey an offence may prove advantageous to the offender if pulled up and if this is the case, such an offence should be overlooked. For applying this rule it is best to tarry a second or two before blowing up every offence.

I give here one instance of the advantage rule. The ball crosses over to the twenty-five yard area of a side, where there is one back. A swift forward runs after the ball from an on-side position; the back swipes at the ball, misses it and makes sticks. The forward runs through and in all probability beats the goal-keeper. In such a case it is absurd to pull up the back for sticks. If this is done, he derives an advantage, which is contrary to the spirit of the game.

Next week, I intend dwelling on another important rule, i.e., the penalty-bully

WHITE BREAD IS STARVATION FOOD

With regard to such foods as bread, sugar, rice, etc., it is very important to see that these have not been robbed of their vital elements. White bread is a starvation food, for in the process of milling it has been denuded of its organic salts and precious vitamins.

The use of yeast in baking reduce the sugar value of the loaf, and produces fermentable forms of starch. It is obvious, therefore, that the best bread should be made from nothing but whole wheat and should be baked so that the starch globules are burst or converted into a soluble state.

Wheat by itself is deficient in fat, nence why we take butter with our bread or toast. Fat can also be obtained from nuts or from olives, which are very rich in alkaline salts. Some folks have a dislike for olive oil, which is an excellent lubricant and food for the brain and nerve tissues. This difficulty, however, can be got over by making an emulsion of olive oil and malted milk.

Other foods which supply health remedies are unpolished rice, pot barely, lemon, juice, and dandelion coffee.—"Diet And Health".

It was a full 300 yards to the first green. The golfer took a healthy swing. The ball whistled down the fairway and landed on the green—just a few feet from the cup.

The golfer and his caddie walked up to the ball. A light tap with the putter sent the ball straight into the hole.

The golfer then drove the ball for the second hole. This time it landed on the green, rolled up to the hole—and disappeared inside.

The golfer looked at his caddie "A hole in one," he remarked.

The caddie nodded.

"You're improving," he admitted.

* * *

A young man was given a testimonial so shockingly written that he was unable to decipher it. A friend suggested that he should take it to a chemist, for chemists are skilled men, having spent long lives decoding what doctors call handwriting. So the testimonial was handed to a chemist.

"What do you make of that?" asked the young man. The chemist glanced over it for a moment and then disappeared behind a screen.

There was a subdued tinkle of glasses for a couple of minutes and then he emerged "I think you will find that all right," he said, handing over a bottle, "Half-a-crown, please!"

A Lady on Malabar Hill thinks I'm poisonous!

One of my salesmen reports that a certain Lady using Freezite thinks that Carbon Dioxide gas is poisonous. Of course, the good Lady in question is confusing Carbon Di-oxide with Carbon Mon-oxide which only goes to show how careful you must be when you start gassing.

This misconception was corrected when our Salesman showed her the easy way in which you can make ice-cream with FREEZITE. There is nothing of any sort that is in any way injurious to food or health in Freezite. In point of fact CO_2 Gas preserves food. And remember CO_2 Gas is used for the manufacture of all aerated waters which you drink. Freezite is the purest form of CO_2 Gas solidified. The quickest, purest and easiest way to make ice-cream is with Freezite.

Gone are the days when you have to use churns in order to make ice-cream. No longer do you have to wait many hours before your ice-cream is ready to be served.

Look at illustrations 1, 2 and 3 and see how simple it is to make ice-cream with FREEZITE. All you do is to prepare your ice-cream mixture and pour it into a bowl taking care that the bowl is not more than one quarter full (see illustration 1), then crush up very finely a little FREEZITE, bearing in mind that ¼ lb. of FREEZITE will make 2 seers of perfect ice-cream. Put this finely ground FREEZITE into the bowl of ice-cream mixture (see illustration 2), stir for 7-10 minutes and you have 2 seers of perfect ice-cream.

Write to me if you are in any sort of difficulty concerning FREEZITE.

B. S. James

Please send me full particulars concerning FREEZITE.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

Post this!

Address this coupon to Major James, at the Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd., Freezite Factory, Cadell Road, Dadar, Bombay.

MAJOR JAMES SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE DRY ICE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Most of the readers know by now what Silhouette Competitions are. These competitions have proved themselves to be very popular amongst old as well as young, as can be seen from the keen interest taken by all in solving them.

The illustrations marked A, B, C . . . . are well-defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes, a part is cut off by putting one or two straight cuts, and the cut-parts are reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc.

You are to find out the cut-part of each of the Silhouettes and enter numbers of the cut-parts against the respective Silhouettes A, B, C, ... in the entry coupon.

For example, from the illustration "H", a part is cut off by puting two straight cuts as shown by the white dotted lines. These lines are given in "H" only to show exactly how the cut-part No. 3 was obtained by putting two straight cuts. Thus No. 3 is entered in the entry coupon against "H".

You may in similar manner, fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with the fee of Annas Eight for each entry, before 26th January 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, nowever, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed w.th Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 26th January, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

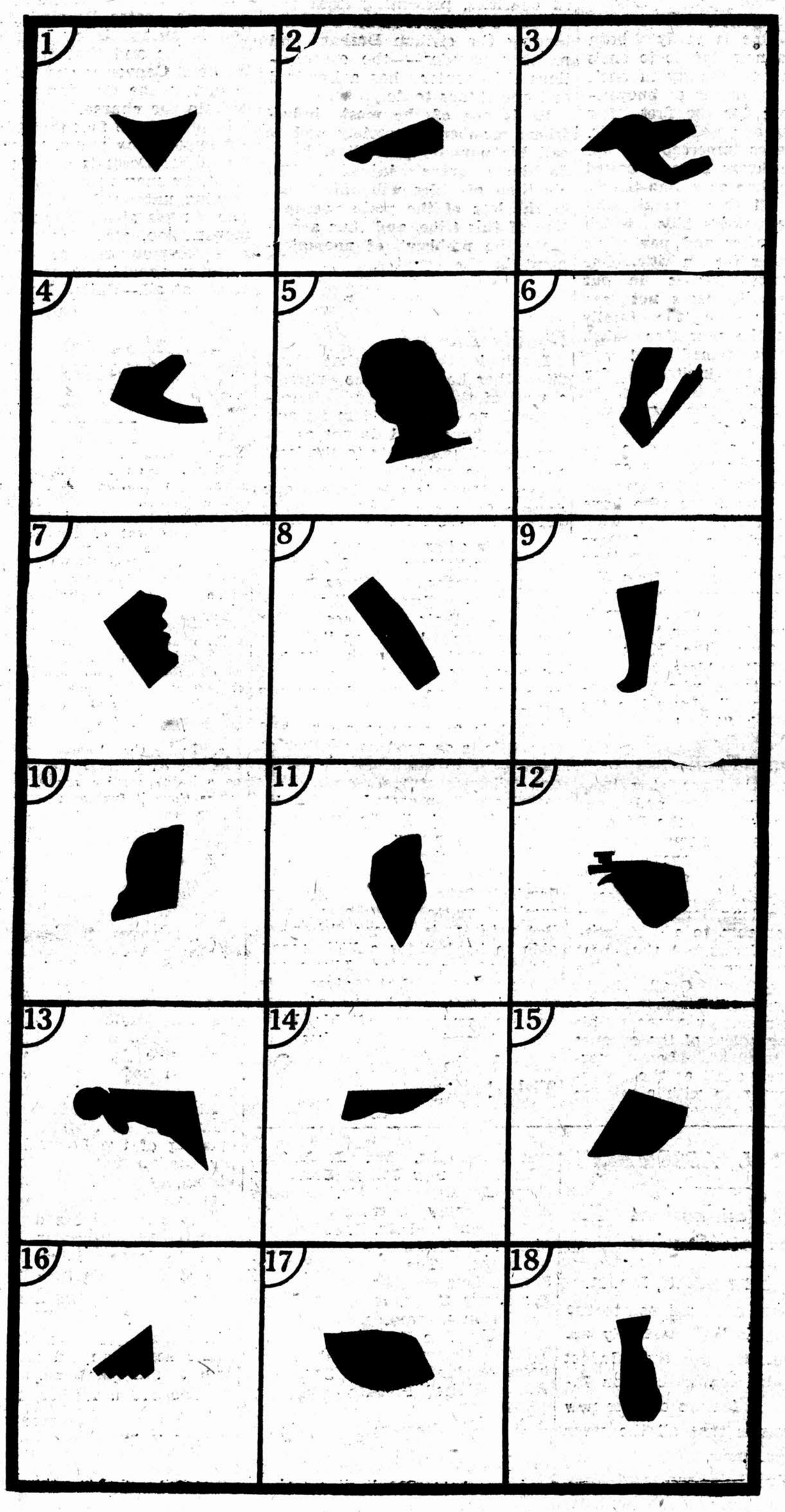
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 26th January, 1938

(For Extra Coupons See Page 42.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition
COUPON 23/1

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	3
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O, BOMBAY.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Save Us—Our Titles!

By N. J.

Tuesday, January 18, 1938, will go down as a Black Day in the annals of the Bombay Presidency. For on that day the Bombay Legislative Assembly passed the resolution moved by Premier Kher abolishing the long established and deeply-cherished institution of Governmental honours and titles.

I consider this to be the biggest blow which the British Raj has received since the happenings of 1857.

To me, it verily betokens the beginning of the end. For needless to add the most deplorable lead given by the white-capped cohorts in the Bombay Assembly will soon be followed by their confreres in the other Congress provinces. This contagion may spread even to where the Sir Sikandars and Maulvi Huqs hold their sway, and soon India will be benighted of its Knights and of the other faithful, who treasure the various decorations from the Kaiser-I-Hind bronze medal (third class) to the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire on their loyal breasts. And with this final eclipse of those satellites what will happen to the glory of the Raj?—I ask you.

* * *

Honours' List

Even if any of my readers demur to the remark that Tuesday last will go down in history as a Black Day, it will surely have ended the two annual Red Letter Days, to wit, the New Year Day and the King's Birthday.

With what lively anticipation and with what keen expectancy are those two days looked forward to at present! How with trembling hands one opens the morning paper (unless one has already made the journey to some newspaper office in the dead of night to read one's impending destiny of the next day!) and with what soulful eyes one scans the Honours List!

Never has a school-boy perused the result-sheet with more anxiety: never has a punter, who has put his last shirt on his favourite, watched the progress of the race with a bigger pounding in his heart; never has a lover strained his eyes with more longing for the approaching sight of his beloved!

* * *

Here Am I.....

Hope springs eternal, and one, of course, begins at the top. One may leave out the G. C. I. E.'s and the K. C. I. E.'s as the patrimony of the Princes and of the Viceroy's Executive Councillors, but thoroughly confident of one's merits and fully conscious of the faithful services rendered to the official gods as one is, one does not at all consider a Knighthood as beyond one's reach. One may be disappointed, as is generally the case. But still all is not lost, as the Archangel said. And so lower down the honours' hierarchy one goes, with increasing disappointment and also with an accentuated feeling of sinking in one's stomach. Have I missed the bus again?—One begins to wonder with a panic in one's soul. But NO! Glory be to the Lord! Here is one's name all in black and white in the list of Rao Saheb's! One naturally feels a temporary spasm of disappointment, for the least one deserved was a Rao Bahadurship. However better luck next time. And here am I with a prefix distinguishing me from the common herd! *Praise be to the Sirdar*!!

* * *

Day Of Days

It is well-nigh an hour of reincarnation. One is verily born again with a new handle to one's name and a new dignity in one's soul. There is an air of buoyancy, of elation; for the first few days at least one walks on air. One's chin goes imperceptibly up.

When one hears oneself hailed for the first time as a Rao Saheb, one forgets all the travail and all the shoe-maker's bills which one had to suffer and pay while in the training for a title. Our friends arrange parties in our honour; the wife dares not say us any longer; even the family cat looks at the new Rao Saheb with an unaccustomed awe!

In due time the invitation for the Durbar arrives. One runs to one's tailor and orders a new suit of the prescribed cloth, colour and cut. With all the flutter of a debutante attending her first court, one takes lessons in the proper department from those who have already passed through the sweet ordeal. And what a Day of Days it is when one goes to the Durbar and receives the medal from the hands of the representative of the King-Emperor himself. Gratitude wells up from our hearts. . . . God Save the King, one cries, and let Him bless, too, the District Collector, who recommended my name! *Long live the Ma-bap, British Sirkar*!

* * *

Long, Long Trail

And, of course, receiving Rao Sahib-ship is not the end but only the beginning of the Odyssey. It opens up vistas of immense possibilities, unending avenues of preferment from one King's Birth-day to the next New Year's Day. It is a long, long trail from a Rao Saheb-ship to a Knighthood, but it draws out the best that is in the honour-hunter. The vision of the Holy Grail always sustains the flagging spirit of one who single-mindedly pursues his objective regardless of the expense and effort involved. Lesser mortals may well quail at the prospect, but our man with a mission holds on. Fawning on local officials, arranging parties and receptions when the Big Bugs visit the town, giving donations to approved charities, presenting loyal addresses on proper occasions, attending the civilian Durbars and military parades——the conscientious title-hunter has a hundred and one things to do.

He is one of the most industrious members of society and to call his pursuits parasitical is to do him a grave injustice. The abolition of titles will only result in the loss of the main occupation of this tribe, and thus accentuate the problem of unemployment in the country.

* * *

Doubly Blessed

I submit, therefore, that Premier Kher has taken too narrow a view of the situation. Democracy is no doubt good in its own way, but honestly, I do not consider that titles militate in the least against the principles of democracy. Much less is there any danger from the titled gentry to the new Congress Raj. "Semper Fidelis" is after all the motto of all honour-holders, and I have no doubt whatever that those pillars of the British Empire will willingly transfer their allegiance to the Congress—as long as it is in power! If the Congress does not relish the old titles, let it coin new ones of its own. But save us our titles.

What is in a name after all? One title is as good as another as long as it distinguishes us from our fellow-creatures, and thus satisfies a deep-seated human instinct—Vanity! Public life would be infinitely weary, flat and unprofitable if shorn of the glamour of a prefix or a suffix. Service for Service's Sake—is no doubt an excellent motto in its own way. But neither is it very dishonourable to hanker for a little recognition of our service. Like mercy it blesseth him that gives (Mr. Kher is aware, I hope, of the famous war chest of Mr. Lloyd George!) and him that takes.

And So Save Us Our Titles!

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Official Nominations For Budget Session

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The official nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly are almost complete for the Budget Session which commences on January 31. A feature of the new nominations is that all the seven Congress provinces have not nominated their official representatives. Nominations from Bengal and Assam have already been received, and the Punjab and Sind will follow. Since the Government of India have to fill the official bloc from their own officers, a large number of changes have been made.

NOMINATIONS

Among the new nominations are those of Mr. A. G. Clow, Secretary, Labour Department, Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary, Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. E. Conran-Smith, the new Joint Secretary, Home Department, Mr. Mahadev Ayyar, Deputy Secretary Labour Department, and Mr. K. S. Rau and Mr. V. S. Sundaram, Railway Department. The Hon. Sir N. N. Sarkar, Law Member, and the Hon. Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, have been re-nominated to the Assembly. The Hon. Sir Mohamad Yakub, Commerce Member, has been nominated to the Council of State.—United Press.

Ex-Kakori Prisoners' Appeal Dismissed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Sessions Judge, Delhi, dismissed to-day the appeal filed by the ex-Kakori case prisoners against their sentences of imprisonment for defiance of restraint orders served by the local Government.

Manmatha Nath Gupta, Sachindra Nath Bakshi, Ramdularey Trivedi and Ramkrishna Khettri had been sentenced to four months' and Pandit Parmanand of Jhansi to six week's imprisonment each following their participation in the Political Prisoners' Release Conference in Delhi.—United Press.

BHULABHAI IS WELCOME TO BEAWAR

States Peoples' Secretary Refutes Irresponsible Messages

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Mr. Gopilal Sharma, Secretary of the States Peoples' Association, Beawar, wires to the United Press as follows:—

Rumours have been set afoot that the States Peoples' Association is antagonistic towards the Conference and that the States Workers' Convention is being held to oppose the Conference. I repudiate the charge.

Inspite of the fact that his views are opposed by many, since Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai is coming as our guest, he may rest assured that nothing untoward will happen. The news about black flag demonstration, etc., sent by some mischief-mongers of unknown identity, should not be given any credit at all.—United Press.

LIBERALS AND LOKASHAKTI CIRCULAR

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Thursday evening, the following resolution was passed:

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association notes that the Government of Bombay expressed regret at the manner in which their Circular No. D.O.2108-Poll. was worded but is of opinion that the explanation given by the Prime Minister is not convincing. It further is of opinion that in view of his admission that all Marathi newspapers or even the bulk of them did not deserve the reflection which could be read into the Circular, it is regrettable that the Circular should have singled out the "Lokshakti" which happens to be a Congress Party Organ, for Government patronage. Under the circumstances, it is incumbent on Government to withdraw or suitably modify the same.

The Council further regrets that having admitted that the Circular was unfortunately worded, the Premier should have imputed hostility to the critics of Government.

Satyamurti Confined To Bed

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party of the Legislative Assembly, is still confined in bed on account of heart trouble.

He had intended to leave for New Delhi on January 28 for the opening of the Legislative Assembly Session, but his doctors have absolutely forbidden him to go.

He has, therefore, been compelled to postpone his departure for New Delhi. Whether he will be able to leave later depends on the state of his health.—A. P.

The stranger on a walking tour came across an old man and began to ask questions.

"You are a farmer, I suppose?"

"No, not now, I used to be, but I gave it up."

"Well, you don't seem to be very busy. You have plenty of time on your hands, haven't you?"

"Lots of it."

"Ever do any work?"

"Once I did."

"What do you do now, may I ask?"

"Don't do nothing. Ain't done nothin' for nearly ten years."

"Why, you're in luck! If I did nothing for half that length of time I would be in the workhouse."

The old man's face beamed.

"That's where I am!" he said.

* * *

Prim Old Clerk (to manager): "The painters are in my room just now, sir. Have you anywhere else I could squeeze a typist for a few days?"

Provinces Must Keep Aloof From Federation

MUTHURANGA MUDALIAR'S ADDRESS AT TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE

BATLAGUNDU, (By Mail).

"There can be no doubt that the administration of the Congress Governments in seven Provinces should considerably strengthen our struggle for freedom. We have, therefore, always to see how far this object is being achieved. The British Government is going to hamper us by thrusting the unwanted Federation on us, and we have to set our face strongly against the Federation.

"Why should the Princes of the Native States involve themselves in this fight for freedom by agreeing to get into the Federation and turning allies of Britain. The Princes will be well-advised if they will keep themselves aloof from this. But if they will not take this advice, we shall fight them also".

Thus declared Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A., (Central), President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, presiding over the 39th session of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Political Conference held here to-day.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, the Hon. Mr. S. Ramanathan, the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam and other Ministers of the Madras Government were present. The Hon. Dr. T. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, opened the Conference. Nearly 2,000 delegates from all over the province attended. Visitors numbered about 10,000.

BOYCOTT THE FEDERATION

"If Federation is to be established in spite of us", continued Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, "we have to consider the method of boycotting such a Federation. While the Congress will have to capture seats in the Federal Legislature so as to prevent reactionaries, we have undoubtedly to boycott the dyarchy in the Federal system. There is an ocean of difference between the Congress acceptance of office under Provincial Autonomy and that under the Federation.

"Besides boycotting the Federation we have to carry on a movement outside the legislatures. This will be a fight to the finish till complete freedom is attained. The country should from now prepare themselves for the grim struggle we have to face.

"Unity is absolutely essential for the fight we have to wage against the British Government for Swaraj. All of us are suffering from slavery and why should we fight for offices and positions. There can be no difference in solving the problem of poverty. Hindus and Muslims are suffering absolutely similar hardships in this country. Why should we not therefore work together for the rescue of our Motherland!".

Mr. Mudaliar then recalled the deadlock created last April by the Congress having refused to accept offices even when they had solid majorities behind them and their subsequeht act in having accepted them, and said:—

CONFIDENCE IN THE CONGRESS

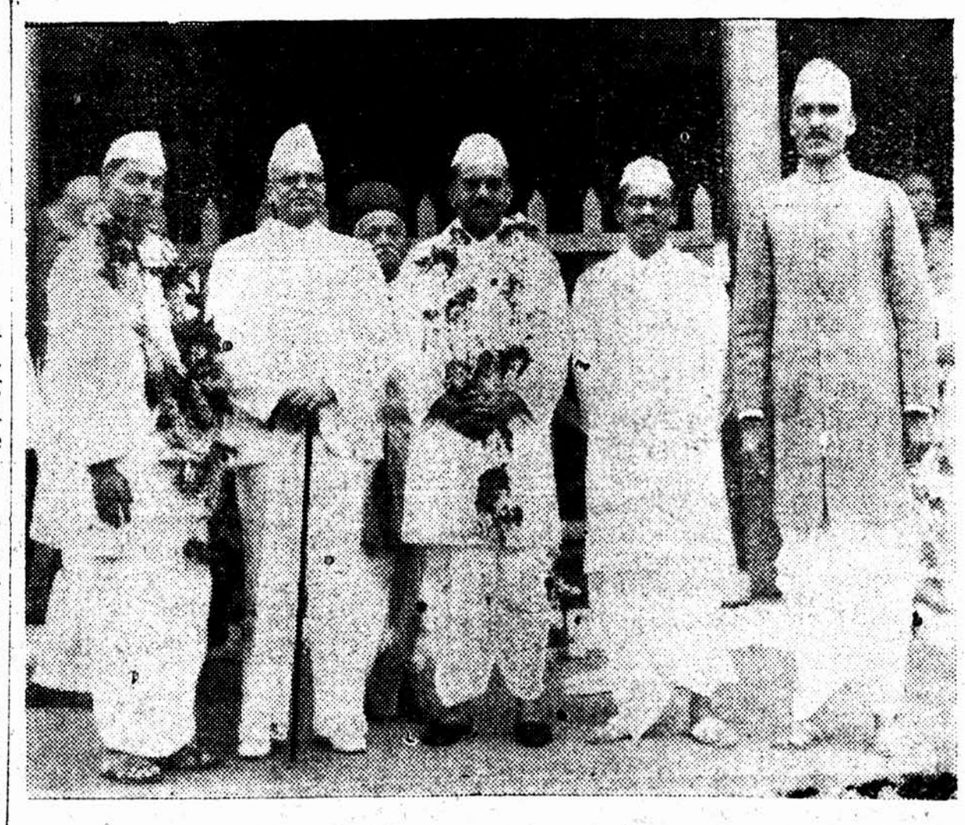
"The way in which the Madras Congress Government has been administering this Province should also justify the unbounded confidence of the people in the Congress and should explain the political strategy of acceptance of office. The administration by the Congress Government has indeed infused in the people a new courage and a new faith which should avail themselves in our future struggle for freedom. The State support that has been already offered to the Charka, the new legislation for the protection of the handloom industry and the amelioration of the poor weavers, the introduction of Prohibition and the enforcing of the same in Salem District without minding the considerable loss to the State revenue, have brought to light that the Congress is using the office exclusively for the benefit of the poor in the villages.

"I cannot accept the plea that the Debt Relief measure, recently drafted by the Government, should wait till land revenue is substantially reduced. No other relief can be effective unless the great burden of debt on the agriculturists is reduced. The introduction of prohibition, apart from ameliorating poorer classes, will improve the agricultural industry".

RETRENCHMENT NECESSARY

Dealing with the cuts imposed in the salaries of the Public Services, the speaker said:—

"If our country is the poorest in the world, it is not to a small extent due to the fact that here the Public Services carry very high rate of pay introduced by an irresponsible foreign bureaucracy. If the agriculturists suffer by the fall in prices of food-stuffs, it is the Government servants that benefit by such a fall. If we have to introduce prohibition and reduce land revenue, we have necessarily to reduce the expenditure of the Government".—United Press.



Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., arrived from South Africa, by Saturday's Boat. Photo shows Seth Govind Das in the centre along with his son-in-law and Messrs. Govindlal and Dixit.

COLOUR PREJUDICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Inhuman Treatment Of Indians On The Continent

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

"We generally take Africa as one country but it is not so. In this tour I saw three countries of the African Continent", said Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., on his return from his African tour to-day. He referred to the British East Africa, Portuguese East Africa and South Africa and pointed out that the treatment meted out to Indian settlers in those places was quite inhuman. He said that an effort was being made to turn out Indians from East Africa by snatching their trade and reserving the country for the white.

ZANZIBAR PROBLEM.

He pointed out in connection in the Zanzibar problem, that the Clove Growers' Association which was established did not contain even one clove grower. Mr. Govind Das suggested that if the Government of Zanzibar really wanted to protect the clove growers they should have fixed the minimum prices of cloves and should have left buying and export to traders.

Referring to the Highlands in Kenya he said that the Highland chapter was one of the blackest chapters in the history of Great Britain since these Highlands could be forcibly taken even by foreigners like Germans against whom Indians fought in the great War of 1914 to save the British Empire.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Speaking about South Africa he said that it was a land of colour prejudices. Nowhere in the world such colour prejudice existed. Those who were not white in colour could not travel by those railway compartments which were reserved for the whites Indians could not even reside in respectable hotels. In conclusion Mr. Govind Das suggested that in Tanganyika and Uganda some big limited concerns should be floated in co-operation with Indians in India and Indians in South and East Africa.

It is reliably understood that Seth Govind Das is writing a book on Africa both in Hindustani and English.

(Full statement of Seth Govind Das will appear in the next issue).

APPEAL ADMITTED

Full Bench To Revise Mysore Congressman's Sentence

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The Mysore High Court admitted a revision petition filed by the Bangalore Bar Association against the conviction and sentence of Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Dictator, Council of Action, Mysore State Congress Board.

It might be remembered Mr. Bashyam was convicted of sedition and sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment.

Moving the petition the advocate on behalf of the Bar Association submitted that the conviction and sentence of Mr. Bashyam was based on the statement filed by the accused before the magistrate and not on the speech delivered by him which was the subject matter of the charge. Counsel argued as regards the maintainability of the petition though the accused did not prefer an appeal yet as the matter referred to vitally affected public rights. The bar association was filing the petition.

The judge admitted the petition and posted it before a full bench.—A. P.

Agricultural Exhibition At Broach

(From A Correspondent)

BROACH, (By Mail).

In spite of strong public protest and perfect peaceful picketing near the Agricultural Exhibition at Broach on account of the Carnival in the exhibition, the organisers have not yielded and are continuing the carnival stalls.

In this way due to lack of perception and discretion the educative value of the exhibition has been lost.

The Collector and the Managing Committee will please see their way to meet the public demand as early as possible.

It is also heard that a representation to Hon. the Minister has been made and the Broach M.L.A.'s likely to represent the case also.

SCHOOLGIRL WIFE ON SHOW

LONDON, (By Mail).

"Chebby" Cohen, the 23-year-old wife who posed as a girl of 11 and attained a Woolwich elementary school for four months, is now appearing in public—as a girl of 11.

Dressed in a short "gym" tunic, with sailer collar, white socks and child's shoes, she sits in a play pen at a West End fun fair surrounded by dolls, teddy-bears and other toys, and autographs picture postcards for sale.

She told a reporter that she had been given a five-year contract by a side-show promoter, and was going to the United States soon.

CONSCIENCE BOX

LONDON. (By Mail).

After a charge against a motorist had been dismissed at Chichester, the chairman of the Bench, Mr. A. F. Lewis, announced that it was hoped to introduce a poor box in the court by means of which people who thought they had been too leniently dealt with would be provided with an apportunity of satisfying their consciences.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-1-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.2 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-1-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.061" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

STOP PRESS

NOTICE WITHDRAWN.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

The Deputy Commissioner has withdrawn the notice served yesterday on Mr. Trikoki Singh, Secretary of the Lucknow District Congress Committee, asking him to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace.—A. P.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Madhuri, Ishwarlal and Billimoria in Ranjit's forthcoming release, "Nightingale."

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY JOURNAL

Why Boost The Primitive Feudal States?

It is not unnatural for newsreelers in India to be asked by their American employers to "cover" such functions as the Bikaner Maharaja's golden jubilee, for the only India American film producers know about or care to know about is the India of the "Maharoojahs" and snake-charmers. But there is no justification for Dr. P. V. Pathy to boost the state in the course of an article which was meant to impart technical instruction about newsreeling and to relate his "professional" experiences during his newsreeling tours. Even less justification is there for the "Journal of the Motion Picture Society of India" to have published this article in its December issue. "Bikaner, ancient and modern," says newsreeler Dr. Pathy, "sums up in a word 'progress'". And this extravagant tribute is paid only because he saw a few grand palaces and buildings in the city of Bikaner and limousines (presumably all belonging to the Maharaja) running about on the roads! Did he go out to see the stark poverty of the villages? Did he find the statistics of literacy? Did he investigate the utter lack of civil liberty in the state? If he did not, why this attempt to camouflage praises of a degenerate system in a technical article? Every right-thinking man would protest against the use of the "Journal of the Motion Picture Society" for such purposes.

The above-mentioned article apart, there are some interesting and useful contributions in the December issue of this journal. "Motion Picture Exhibition in India" by I. B. Patel discusses an oft-neglected aspect of the cinema trade in this country while several articles deal with practical problems of the cine-technicians. A section of the journal is devoted to amateur cinematography with several articles of great value to those who take up cinematography as a hobby.

K. A. A.

RANJIT STUDIO NEWS

Gohar To Appear As Cleopatra

The "Nightingale" or "Bun ki Chidiya" is Ranjit's first jungle and animal thrillers, featuring Mehru, the Gorilla, and Limo the Dog. The cast is led by Madhuri supported by E. Billimoria, Ishwarlal, Charlie, Dixit, etc.

"Rickshawala" or "Bhola Raja" directed by Mr. Ezra Mir, is well nigh complete. A few songs of Indubala the famous songstress of Calcutta are yet to be taken.

Jayant Desai's mythological "Prithvi Putra" featuring Madhuri, and E. Billimoria is going ahead at full speed.

Mr. Vyas is busy with "Bazigar" featuring Anis Khatoon and Trilock Kapoor. The new Studio will be ready by the end of this month, and Mr. Shah will commence 'Cleopatra' featuring Gohar and Rajkumari.

Hot From Hollywood!

CINE CAMERA FOR SHOPPING

Claudette Colbert used the camera as a Christmas shopping aid this year. "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" kept her so busy around Christmas time that she just couldn't do her shopping—so she had the stores send around sample items from which she selected her choices.... but here's the highlight—some of the articles she had in mind were too large, like furniture, garden equipment and the like. that she hired a cameraman to go around and take pictures of the articles in mind.... What an ingenious person, say we.

* * *

CLIPPED WINGS

Ray Milland, enthusiastic amateur airplane pilot, had to be grounded for a month by the Paramount studio.... Seems Ray was scheduled to appear on Bing Crosby's radio programme as a guest but he was on location at the time in Palm Springs right in the midst of "Her Jungle Love" with Dorothy Lamour (sequel to "Jungle Princess") and he had made up his mind to fly to Hollywood and back—but the studio was taking no chances, hence the order. Ray commuted by car.

* * *

ANOTHER "RED" BOGEY

Cecil B. DeMille's aversions to red fingernails is well known.... His "call sheets" for thousands of actors and actresses used in "The Buccaneer" read: "Men without stomachs and women without red fingernails." So Franciska Gaal, his new Hungarian find whom he co-stars with Fredric March in the picture, has got around that. She appeared on the set with brown fingernails—in a new shade known as "Suez". Clever girl, eh?

HUNS PLANS FOR 1938

Position About Direction Of "Jwala" Explained

KOLHAPUR, (By Mail).

Huns will welcome the new year with 'Jwala', their latest picture, featuring Ratnaprabha, Chandramohan, Winayak and Ashalata in important roles. Panrurang Naik at camera, and a classic singer Khansaheb Ghamman Khan, in charge of music, this picture is claimed to be a feast for ears and eyes both! And Khandekar's pen is a guarantee of sure delight to the intellect.

A "social" written by Mr. Khandekar is under preparation. The distinguishing feature of this picture is that Baburao Pendharkar is directing and acting the main role. This picture, it is said, touches the vital problems of the day. Set on the most luxuriant nature's background of Goa, the shining seashore, endless cocoanut lines and all the beauties of Malabar, till now unexplored, this will give full scope to the Pandurang Naik's camera.

Simultaneously with this Principal Atre's new comedy will be taken up. It is said to be the most unusual and the most outstanding comedy so far written by him.

Again, "Othello" is now ready with all plannings. This will command attention, with Baburao Pendharkar and Chandramohan in opposition and a new "find" as Desdemona.

DIRECTION OF JWALA.

Regarding the Direction of "Jwala" the Huns people wish to make it clear that Winayak is shouldering all the responsibility contrary to the original plan and announcement. This change is effected only because Mr. Chandramohan found the role he is playing too complex to give attention to direction. An artiste as he is, he desired to be absorbed with the thought of his role—of "Angar" only. Moreover he is playing the role in Marathi version, too. Such an outstanding character, and a foreign vernacular—this is a unique attempt of Chandramohan.

Sarla Devi playing the lead in the Stunt Picture "Garib-ki-Tope"

Miss Ratnaprabha and Chandra Mohan play the lead in "Jwala" produced by Huns Pictures

About Studios And Stars

From Newspaperman To Film Star In One Generation!

The Life Story Of John Barrymore Told By Himself

By John Barrymore

Having once been a newspaperman myself (don't shoot boys, I really was), this ought to be easy.

In the interests of honesty, I suppose I should add right away that I wasn't the sort of newspaperman who writes stories—as you've probably gathered by reading this far.

I was—or thought I was—an artist. I drew pictures for the New York American in the days when Arthur Brisbane was "head man".

I had the distinction of being fired by Mr. Brisbane personally. Aside from the fact that I was lazy and a very inferior artist, I don't remember just what impelled him to give me the sack.

But give me the sack he did. And in no uncertain terms. His advice was, as I remember it, that I couldn't possibly make a worse action than I made an artist—so why didn't I go on the stage?

"Your family might be able to help you on the stage," he said, and added: "Heaven knows you need help."

ITCHING NOSE

When the story got cut, a lot of ed thing on in the morning, and have to leave it on all day. And invariably my real nose begins to itch under that phony proboscis

And you can take it from me, friends, Hell hath torment like an itching nose which can't be scratched. All day long I suffer and suffer—and then suffer some more.

The only relief I've had in days was when the nose fell off accidentally and I stepped on it. At least, that's the story I'm sticking to. In some quarters it is suspected that the incident was not entirely an accident

Accident or not, at least I can claim the distinction of being the only man on record who has stepped on his own nose without being double-joined.

But all kidding aside, I've had a lot of fun making "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back."

AS A HALF-WIT

In a few days now I'll be saying good-bye to my putty proboscis and starting on a new assignment. It's Paramount's new Carole Lombard picture, "True Confession."

In it I'm to portray the role of a half-wit (and I don't want to hear any cracks from the gallery about such a portrayal being easy for me).

I'm delighted with the part because it is radically different than anything I've done in a long time. You see, I'm a harmless half-wit in the picture and have an opportunity for some good comedy, which will be a great relief after all the leering and sneering I've been doing the past year or so.

But the real reason I'm delighted with the part is this girl Carole Lombard. Working in a picture with her is fun, spelled with a capital F.

Three years ago Carole and I played in a picture called "Twentieth Century" and by the time it was finished I was practically exhausted from laughing.

She's a great practical joker, you know, and has one of the readiest wits I've ever known. There wasn't a day passed that she didn't have the whole company in convulsions at least once.

Which is the thing that makes her the great comedienne she is. Give her a line or a situation that has a smile in it, and she'll squeeze a belly laugh out of it every time.

All of which reminds me that I must cut this short and get to studying my script of "True Confession". I can't let this Lombard woman get too far ahead of me.

Even a half-wit has a reputation to maintain.

Durgabai Khote in Natraj Films' "Sathi", a forthcoming release.

People said they were surprised to learn that Mr. Brisbane held a grudge against the theatre. That he held a grudge no one could doubt when it was learned he had sent John Barrymore into it.

Later, when Mr. Brisbane saw some of my plays and movies, he was quoted as saying that I'd evened up the score. They say he never fired another artist for fear the artist might become an actor.

But I think he'd take it all back if he could see me now. He'd say I was an object of pity, and had more than paid for the sins I committed in the name of newspaper art.

You see, I'm suffering from a fiendish ailment called Itching Nose And it's all because I'm an actor

In my new picture at Paramount I play the role of Colonel Neilson of Scotland Yard, suh, which in itself is fine. I think there's not a male alive—whether he's eighty years old or eighty—who doesn't like to play detective.

But the catch is that the script of "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back" requires me to wear some extreme disguises as I go about my detecting.

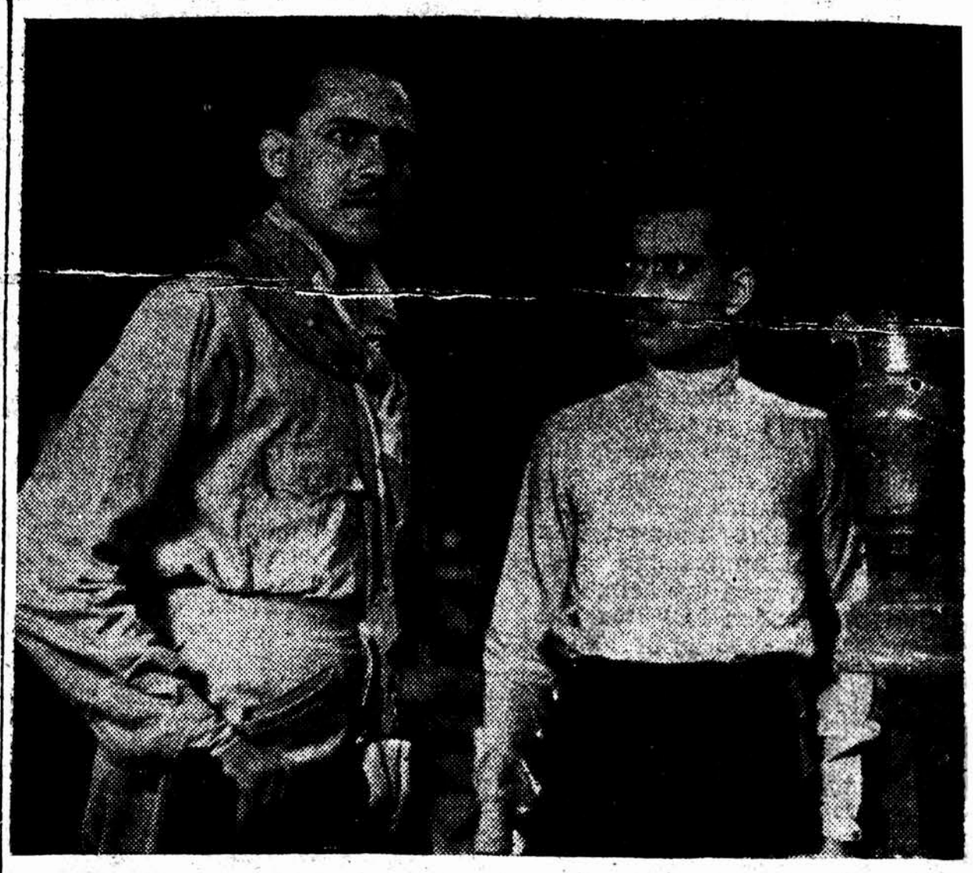
And part of the disguises is a large putty nose. I put the blast-

Supreme Film Distributors

With 1938 Supreme Film Distributors have gone further in starting a separate office to keep pace with the great amount of work regarding publicity campaigns. As Supreme Film Distributors release some of the best hits of the season, it is in the interests of the concern to treat this scientifically.

They have again extended their field by opening an office for C. P. C. I., in Bhusawal.

Recent Supreme releases include 'Kisan Kanya' at Majestic, the first Cine-colour picture of Imperial Film Co., 'Chandrarao More' at Opera House, "Eternal Music". 'Watan', and Director Barua's "Mukti".



Sadiq Ali and Jagirdar in Minerva's forthcoming release, "Meetha Zahar".

OUR HOLLYWOOD CORRESPONDENT REPORTS....

Georges Rigaud, Paramount's new Argentinian discovery via Paris, will make his American movie debut opposite Carole Lombard in "Midnight"..... Since Charles Bickford made his first film, "Dynamite," he has never seen himself in a completed picture, And that includes "Night Club Scandal" in which he plays a featured role along with John Barrymore, Lynne Crerman and Louise Campbell..... Looks as if Charlie can dish it out but can't take it

Marlene Dietrich should be back in Hollywood by the time you read this and preparing for her next picture which is tentatively "French Without Tears"..... The initials on Gracie Allen's (Burns and Allen) handbag are GAB..... which not only fits her but spells bag backwards.....

Claudette Colbert will have nineteen changes of costume in her new picture, "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife"..... Franciska Gaal has a collection of thirty-eight dolls in various sizes which are made in her image..... A doll concern in Europe manufactured them for commercial purposes and each time a new one is made they send Franciska a copy..... They advise her that one is now being patterned after her in the Dutch girl costume she wears in Demille's "Buccaneer"

Society Note: Mr. and Mrs. John Barrymore (Elaine Barrie) entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Boles recently at dinner.... The Johns are co-starred along with Gladys Swarthout in Paramount's "Romance in the Dark"

One of the most elaborate ever used in pictures will be worn Gladys Swarthout for her role in "Romance in the Dark". It includes 2,600 feet of hand embroidery and it took 18 women 54 hours to complete the work.

FINGERNAILS

Anna May Wong had to cut those gorgeous long fingernails for her role in "Daughter of Shanghai" but now she plays a Chinese lady of culture in "Dangerous to Know" and has to grow them back again. .. Just one of the woes of a movie star.

SOVIET FILM FOR THE WORLD

"Lenin In October" As Cine Classic

Hailed in the Soviet as a screen masterpiece, a new film called "Lenin in October" is being adapted for world release by the chief administrator of the Soviet cinema industry.

The film was shown in all the larger cities during the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the October Revolution

Sequences depicting the capture of the Winter Palace in Petrograd and the arrest of the provincial Government are now to be added to the film.

YET ANOTHER QUEER JOB!

Wearing Star's Suit To Make Them Old

A new position has been created at General Service Studios, where Harold Lloyd this week started shooting on "Professor, Beware", for Paramount. In fact, there were four new positions, each bearing the unusual title of "suit-breaker-inner."

Lloyd wears but one suit throughout the body of the picture, so the garment must appear well-worn. As there are three duplicates to be equally wrinkled, it has fallen to the lot of four studio employees, of Lloyd's approximate size, to break in the new togs.

They are expected to stand meekly in the new clothes while a hose is played upon them. The reason is that one scene in "Professor, Beware" requires Lloyd to work in a thunder-shower, thus the suits should look damp and bedraggled.

"Meetha Zahar" Tackles Prohibition

A report received from Minerva Studio states that Director Sohrab Modi is burning midnight oil (or rather midnight electricity!) in polishing "Meetha Zahar" his latest production. The story of "Meetha Zahar" is written by the well-known actor-director Mr. G. Jagirdar, and contains elements of human and topical interest. This, we are told, deals with picture, Prohibition.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Women's Court Organised: Labour Posters For Prohibition

VITHALNAGAR (By Mail.)

The Publicity Secretary, Haripura Congress Sessions, writes:—

The Jyoti Sangha of Ahmedabad which has been carrying on steady and effective work under the energetic guidance of Sree. Mridula Ben for the development of women's activities in various directions has taken upon itself the responsibility of organizing the Women's Court. It has made a survey of the different industries in which women in Ahmedabad and the surrounding area are engaged and the information collected has been put in the form of charts with pictorial illustrations which are bound to prove very interesting. The disabilities of women under the present social conditions will also be represented.

PROHIBITION.

The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad is naturally interested in the problem of prohibition as the Bombay Government has decided to declare Ahmedabad as a 'dry' area from April next. It has gained considerable experience of temperance and prohibition work amongst the working classes. The posters, charts and cartoons it has prepared on the subject are sure to attract the interest of the public. They will also help to give an idea of the approach and the method of work that can be best adopted in dealing with this problem in large cities.

The Textile Labour Association is also trying to gather and present in a compact form the problem of workmen engaged in large industries, mines, plantations, etc., as in seasonal factories. The labour movement has been drawing attention of the public in recent times and it is desirable to give the public some idea of the problems connected with this subject in a succinct form. The great majority of the working class population even to-day remains unorganised for various reasons and it is high time that earnest efforts are made to combine them up in a healthy textile union movement. The General lines of organisation and methods generally adopted for collective action by Trade Unions all over the world will also be indicated in the form of suitable charts.

The backward classes like the Bhils, the Raniparaj, the Dublas and Kolis call for special attention and the workers engaged in ameliorating their condition are making arrangements to represent this subject in a special Court.

More important than all these are the problems that cultivators have to face and the professors of Gujarat Vidyapith who are deeply interested in their condition are preparing charts to be placed in a Court dealing with the subject.—United Press.

Miss Farida Zulficar who was married to King Faruq of Egypt who is her childhood playmate.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (centre) presided over the annual Social Gathering of the Royal Institute of Science at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday.

KING FARUQ .

DIVISIONS GALORE IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

Bill To Penalise "Phooka" Practice Introduced

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

All the Opposition members, who walked out yesterday were present in their seats when the Assembly met. At question time Mr. Abdul Haye, Minister of Education, informed Mr. Dunichand that the Government intended to introduce a bill in the next session for overhauling primary and secondary education.

The Speaker, giving a ruling, said that Parliamentary and Private Secretaries not being members of the Government could move resolutions on days allotted for non-official business.

RECTIFYING CHAIR'S MISTAKE

A mistake in procedure committed by the Deputy Speaker, while occupying the Chair in the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day, was rectified later by the Speaker, Sir Shahabuddin after taking the sense of the House.

The Deputy Speaker forgot to put the question to the House whether or not Mr. Dunichand be given leave to introduce his Bill for the Removal of Beggary in the Punjab.

The opposition members claimed that the mistake having been committed, the bill be considered as introduced, while the Premier declined to accept the position.

The Speaker, Sir Shahabuddin, who in the meantime entered the House, took the sense of the House asking: "Is it your pleasure that the mistake should be corrected?"

The Opposition replied in the negative and the Ministerial party in the affirmative. There was then a division by which the House decided by 77 votes to 29 to correct the mistake. The House again divided and by 69 votes to 30 refused leave to introduce Mr. Dunichand's Bill.

DIVISIONS GALORE.

There was a record number of divisions to-day, namely ten, on motions by Opposition members to introduce their bills. The only non-official bill to the introduction of which the Premier agreed was Diwan Chamanlal's Bill penalising the "Phooka" practice. Permission to introduce about a dozen other bills was not granted including Dr. Mohammad Alam's Hours of Work Bill and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava's Health Insurance Bill.—A.P.

Busy Day For Viceroy At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 21.

While the Marchioness of Linlithgow visited in turn the Osmania General Hospital, Tuberculosis Clinic at Dabirpura, the Victoria Memorial Orphanage, Saroonagar suburb, the Viceroy proceeded to Secunderabad, where first he inspected the Bansilalpet Model Village as well as the Secunderabad Town Improvement Trust works. Thence he drove to the K.E.M. Hospital.

The Viceroy then inspected the Boys Scout Association for Administered Areas.—A. P.

SUBHAS REACHES CALCUTTA ON MONDAY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-designate of the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress, has sent the following cable from Naples to his brother, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose: "Reaching Calcutta, January 24."—A. P.

Latest advices from Kashgarh indicate that the Tungan rebels, who had been in control of Khotan, have either been arrested or now left Sinkiang Province and fled to Kansu.

BUY

TATA'S

Galvanized Sheets

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Tilden Wins Again

Brilliant Tennis At Brabourne Stadium

Bombay Contest Won By France On Saturday

Tennis enthusiasts for the first time in the annals of the game in Bombay, witnessed on Saturday afternoon a professional lawn tennis contest. The occasion for them was a great event as they saw in action William Tatem Tilden and Henry Cochet, two of the world's leading tennis stars.

Incidentally Saturday saw the opening of the tennis courts possessed by the Cricket Club of India. The privilege of the ceremony fell on the two great tennis visitors.

A very large crowd turned out to see the world's premier exponents of the game and were rewarded with a display far above anything seen in Bombay.

FRANCE WINS.

France scored a 2—1 victory over America, when Cochet beat Burke 6—4, 10—8 and Tilden defeated Ramillon 6—3, 6—3. The doubles went to France 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

The first singies match was a dual, Cochet meeting Burke. The Frenchman nosed Burke out in the first set 6—4.

REAL BATTLE.

The second set was a real battle. Burke was hitting hard but Cochet's defence was remarkable and his recoveries astounding. Cochet took the lead in the second set 3—0; Burke now found touch and, playing exceedingly well, went into a 5—3 lead. Thrilling tennis then followed, duece and 'vantage going to Burke twice, yet Cochet, who was again seen at his best, ran out (5—4). The Frenchman got the better in his service game to make things level 5—5. Burke lost his service game next and Cochet followed his example, which brought the score to 6—6. The American was volleying well and took the next game. He continued his good form and led in the next game 40—love. Cochet, however, rallied, got to duece and game (7—7). Both men fought hard, Burke and Cochet taking the next two games in turn.

Burke then failed to take advantage of his service and allowed Cochet to establish the lead. The latter held a definite service advantage now and took the game set and the match by (6—4 (10—8).

TILDEN BEATS RAMILLON.

Tilden and Ramillon played on even terms for 2 games, each holding their service until the American broke through Ramillon's delivery and brought the score to 2—1, 3—1 and 4—1. After this they held service to the close, which gave Tilden the first set at 6—3

Ramillon opened the second set aggressively and at times attempted almost impossible winners, which led to mistakes. Opposite to him "Big Bill" was as hard but steady. He found openings for clean placements, establishing a lead of 4—1. Here Ramillon took his service game. Each man took his service game in turn, which awarded the set and match to Tilden by 6—3, 6—3.

EXCELLENT DOUBLES MATCH.

The doubles was a very exciting match, despite the first set being a drab affair the French pair winning by 6—1.

LIVE STRUGGLE.

After this the contest developed into a live struggle. The Americans had a slight edge, off the ground, which gave them a small lead (2—0). Cochet and Ramillon then broke through and pulled even at 2—all. Things ran neck to neck till 4—4. Here points were interesting with many volleying duels between Tilden and Cochet, the Americans eventually ran out to take the second set by 6—4.

FINAL SET.

With one set all, Cochet and Ramillon displayed their usual doubles brilliancy and some high class volleying and severe smashing was witnessed. The American pair took the first game—it was their service. Thereafter they appeared to loose touch and allowed the Frenchmen to get to 5—1. The former pair managed to secure the next game but the strong position gave the French team confidence and they had the game well in hand. A love-game gave Cochet and Ramillon the Victory.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

Programme for Sunday when play commences at 3 p.m. will be as follows:—

Burke v. Ramillon.
Tilden v. Cochet.
Tilden and Ramillon v. Cochet and Burke.

TILDEN AND CO. ENTERTAINED BY B. P. L. T. A.

The Bombay Presidency Lawn Tennis Association entertained Messrs. W. T. Tilden, H. Cochet, R. Ramillon and A. Burke, the famous professional Lawn Tennis players, to a luncheon at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday afternoon, when a distinguished gathering was present. In the absence of Mr. C. G. Freke, President of the B.P.L.T.A., Mr. L. R. Tairsee its Vice President welcomed the guests in a felicitous speech. Then Mr. J. Charanjiva, the Honorary Secretary of the association thanked the illustrious guests for their presence and referred to the unique character of the occasion.

Mr. Tilden responded in a happy vein and thanked the B.P.L.T.A. for the honour done to him and his associates.

"SPECIAL EXHIBITS COURT"

Elaborate Congress Arrangements

VITHALNAGAR (By Mail).

An important feature of the Congress Exhibition is to be the Special Exhibits Courts, which is located in the centre of the exhibition grounds measuring over 10,000 sq. feet. This will contain specimens of the finest khadi produced all over the country and of the various articles of rural and urban handicrafts and home industries. All Khadi organisations are invited to send their specialities for this hall. The agents of Village Industries Association in the various provinces have been requested to collect the best specimens of hand-made goods, the various artisans in their parts are able to produce. Mr. Vithaldas Jorajani of the Bombay Khadi Bhandar has been entrusted with the responsibility of organising this Court. Mr. Nandalal Bose will help in decorating the inside of the hall.

KEEN INTEREST IN NUTRITION

The Village Industries Association besides trying to revive village industries is taking a keen interest in nutrition problems and it is but natural that the Exhibition authorities should see that the articles of food served on the Exhibition grounds are prepared in accordance with the principles for which the Association is working. The Kitchen Sub-Committee of the Congress has taken upon itself the responsibility of running a big refreshment room and several stall for supplying to the visitor tasteful dishes in the preparation of which exclusive use will be made of cow's milk and ghee, ghani-pressed oil, hand-ground wholemeal flour, hand pounded rice, jaggery, hand-ground spices, etc. This will be a unique feature of this Exhibition, as till now the refreshment arrangements were being wholly attended to by professional caterers, and they were naturally not able to carry out these principles in the articles they sold.—United Press.

U. P. Assembly And Bamrauli Smash

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

In the U. P. Assembly to-day before the commencement of business on the agenda paper, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker, made a reference to the Bamrauli train accident. He hoped that the inquiries which would be held would be for the betterment of the system so that in future such accidents could be avoided.

On behalf of the House, Mr. Tandon conveyed a message of sympathy to the [illegible] killed and injured through the Railway Board and as a mark of respect the House stood for a minute.

The House then took up consideration of non-official Bills.

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Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Motky Smothers Victory Cup Opposition

FAHAD BEG'S IMPRESSIVE WIN IN MELTON PLATE

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Moderately attended Saturday's racing wound up the Second Winter Meeting. The sport was of an interesting order and enough well backed horses won to make the outing profitable for the majority of backers.

Mrs. Clarke, the popular lady owner won her second consecutive Victory Cup when her French bred colt Motky recorded an easy victory at the expense of the better fancied Carioca. Last year Vendetta scored in the familiar black and orange jacket in the same event and "Wally" Sibbritt who also rode Motky yesterday was associated with the success.

The smart Australian lightweight who does his race riding in England and France, was astride two winners yesterday and atoned for his previous failure on Rio Rita and Kaid Saoud, both of whom were public fancies in their respective races.

Seven runners for a race of the importance of the Victory Cup was a small array. In this small field Carioca and Motky had the heaviest support, the Rajpipla candidate winding up a slightly better favourite than Raymond's colt.

After Bouldnor had made the pace a cracker for ten furlongs, Motky took charge and easily resisted the challenge of Carioca. The son of Motky won by two lengths and Sibbritt was easing off long before the post was reached. Corcy proved the best of the beaten others and is fast striking form. At the peak of his form at the moment Swift Reynard repeated a winning success when taking the Yarmouth Plate. A warm favourite the gelding son of Foxlau won in the easiest possible manner, by four lengths. There was a great scramble for the minor placings, short heads separating Bekorah, Royal Prince and Fearless Prince who finished in the order named.

A CLOSE FINISH.

There was an exciting finish for Lansdowne Plate. Don Valley, a 9—1 chance just getting the better of Vidalin by a head. The latter, badly interfered with when about to make his challenging effort, appeared to be bored out by the winner close to the judge's box, but an objection for interference was overruled. Gay Bachelor, the market choice here was hard ridden into the third place I am afraid he is a very moderate customer after all.

With no sort of reputation for Honesty Coeur Brule now relegated to Class IV found the Consolation Handicap well within his compass.

Among the backmarkers for the greater part of the journey this good looking son of Tapin come right through his field to score easily when it seemed certain that Nouste Henric would maintain the long lead he had established from the start. Come-up was in the third place at the end, but the useful staying interest was never showed up at any stage of the race. Ridden by B. McQuade Pomme d'Or won the Coleyana Handicap after a keen duel with Honeysuckle. The well favoured Rathlorn could not manage anything better than a third and has obviously had enough to do for one season.

Tippu Sultan proved much too good for his rivals in the Khetri Backed as if defeat was out of the question Rio Rita gave a doleful Plate. Not as smartly away as some of the others, he came up fast over the last furlong to beat Cherie who was being hailed the winner.

FAVOURITES INCONSPICUOUS.

The important Melton Plate attracted the biggest field of the day. None of the fancied runners were concerned in the finish. Wheel of Fortune late Fahad Beg obviously reserved for this event trounced a smart opposition in a manner which presages further successes in better company. Gazal and Prince Hilal were the place getters and among the others were Reformer, Kaid Saoud and Great Star all good winners this season.

Very capably handled by Jack Brace Lookman won the Delhi Plate by a head though he had to be ridden out to the better end to hold the late finishing Zohal. Greatly expected among this lot. Subah was also late on the scene, a smooth run bringing him into the minor placing.

Making all his own running from the barrier rise Legion got home a comfortable winner in the Khandala Plate Tohalla, who had beaten him over a mile three days earlier was now the runner up. display. Sibbritt was hard at work on the favourite up the straight. but she simply would not respond. I cannot believe we saw the true running of this useful staying mare whose work on the track had been of a most encouraging order. The Daily Treble was won, lucky investors who combined Lookman, Motky and Don Valley receiving Rs. 3193/8 each.

THE KHETRI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250 For Indian Horses 4 and 5 years old only, maidens at the time of starting. W. A.

Mrs. Osman Chotani's TIPPU SULTAN, 8-8, E. Britt 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's CHERIE, 8-8, Jones 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's TRAMONTANA, 8-8, Selby 3
Mr. Gemini's MON CHERI, 8-8, M. McQuade 4

Won by: 1 length, 5 lengths and 5 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 2 1|5 seconds.

Winner trained by Moosa.

Favourite: Tippu Sultan.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winner, after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, or over, 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's LEGION, 8-8, Whiteside 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's TOHALLA, 8-13, Selby 2
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's WAHID AL IRAQ, 8-5, Jones 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's NANDKUMAR, 8-4, Obaid 4

Won by: 1 1|4 lengths, 1 1|4 lengths, and 1|2 length.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 21 and Rs. 42 for places.

All ran.

Time: 2 minutes, 21 seconds.

Winner trained by owner.

Favourite: Rio Rita.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs., oftener, 12 lbs.

Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE, 7-13, (cd. 8-2), Burn 1
Messrs S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL, 8-1, Kasim Hasan 2
Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL, 8-6, Selby 3
Mr. C. N. Permanand's NAYIB AL IRAQ, 8-1, Jones 4

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length and neck.

First tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 184 and Rs. 30 for places.

Not run: Naji Pasha 8-1.

Time: 1 minute, 36 1|5 seconds.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

Favourite: Kaid Saoud.

THE COLEYANA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's POMME d'OR 8-0, B. McQuade 1
The Chief of Bilkha's HONEYSUCKLE 8-7, Kassim Hassan 2
Messrs. Kay and G. Subharow's RATHLORN 9-9, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Gemini's Rising Sun 9-2, Selby 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length, head.

Time: 1min. 14-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN 8-4, Brace 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ZOHAL, 7-13, Meekings 2
Mr. J. P. Avasia's SUBAH 8-13, W. Sibbritt 3
Madame Neim's Her Highness 8-9, Selby 4

Not run:—Jewan 9-0, Hakim Pasha 8-11.

Won by head, 3|4 length, 1|2 length.

Time:—2mins. 8secs.

Tote paid Rs. 97 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 32 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by Imamdin.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. the Maharani of Baroda's COEUR BRULE 9-0, Selby .. 1
Mr. M. Wemyss's NOUSTE HENRIC 7-9, MacArthur 2
Mrs. L. Musry's COME UP 8-7, Bromley 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Footslogger 8-11, R. H. Jones 4

Not run:—Omegan 9-0 and Column Two 8-7.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, 1-3|4 lengths.

Time:—2mins. 40secs.

Tote paid Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 36 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey

THE VICTORY CUP.—Distance About 1 1/2 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 14,500 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's MOTKY 7-7, W. Sibbritt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 8-9, Selby 2
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CORCY, 7-4 (cd. 7-5), Bromley .. 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji the Great 9-4, Obaid 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. Dhalla's DON VALLEY 8-0, Gethin 1
Mrs. F. Fenwick's VIDALIN 9-4, Evans 2
The Raja of Akalkot's GAY BACHELOR 7-4, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Irish Ford 7-11, Meekings 4

Not run:—Soltero 7-10.

Tote paid Rs. 98 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's SWIFT REYNARD 8-5, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BEKORAH 8-2, E. Britt 2
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 8-9, Jones 3
Mr. R. Higgins's Fearless Prince 9-2, Maxwell 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win: Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

PROCESSION PROHIBITED

Punjab Government's Order Under Section 144

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the Punjab Political Prisoners Release Society from marching in procession within one mile radius of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Chamber have been issued by the District Magistrate.

The order declares that such a procession is likely to cause obstruction and annoyance to members sitting in the Assembly and other persons inhabiting the locality and lawfully engaged in their avocation.

The order remains in force till 31|1|38.

It may be remembered that the society had arranged to lead a procession on January 24 to the Assembly Chamber in order to impress on the members the urgency of releasing the political prisoners.—A. P.

Jogesh Chatterji Sentenced To 4 Months' R. I.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee who presided over the Political Prisoners' Release Conference held here recently, was sentenced to-day by the City Magistrate to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment for defiance of the Chief Commissioner's order to quit Delhi within 6 hours.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was placed in "B" class.—United Press.

GOLE VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT 1938.

The final match of the above tournament will be played to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mastan Shah Baugh Playground, Bellasis Road, near old Parsee statue, Byculla. Dr. E. Moses M. D. J. P. Mayor of Bombay has kindly consented to preside and give away the trophy to the winning team.

LEAGUERS' AMAZING WALK-OUT

Oppose Free Choice To Muslims

TWO MORE WALK-OUTS IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Premier Exposes Imaginary Grievances Of Parties

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE BILL SEEKING TO ABOLISH NOMINATIONS TO THE DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS; RESERVING SEATS FOR MINORITIES AND GIVING LOCAL OPTION TO MUSLIM ELECTORS IN ANY CONSTITUENCY TO DECIDE IN FAVOUR OR AGAINST JOINT ELECTORATES, PASSED THROUGH ALL THE THREE READINGS IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. IT WILL COME INTO FORCE, IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT IS PASSED BY THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND RECEIVES THE GOVERNOR'S ASSENT.

Three walk-outs were staged in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day. One was by the Muslim League Party and the other was by the Independent Labour Party. The third was by the People's and Peasants' Party of five.

The Muslim Leaguers walked out as a protest against the provision in the District Local Boards Bill giving local option to Muslims to decide in favour of or against Joint Electorates. On the Government expressing its intention to proceed with the Bill, the Leader of the Opposition before walking out remarked about the "lack of statesmanship on the part of the Government" in meeting the Muslim view-point.

The Independent Labour Par led by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar walked out because they were against the word "Harijan" getting statutory provision in the Bill. They wanted the word Scheduled Castes to continue.

Since an amendment seeking to have plural member constituencies wherever there was reservation of seats was not accepted by Government, the members of the Peoples' and Peasants' Party numbering five staged another walk-out.

The Prime Minister made two statements, one after the walk-out of the Muslim Leaguers and another after Dr. Ambedker's declaration that his party would walk-out. In both cases he said that the grievances of the parties concerned were imaginary, because there was nothing which would harm their cause or interests. The Muslims, if they wanted, could retain the separate electorates. The Government were using the word "Harijan" because they were anxious to obliterate from all language and literature the expression which reminded of deplorable customs of the past.

Local Boards Bill Passed

When the Bombay Legislative Assembly re-assembled on Saturday in the Council Hall with Mr. G. V. Mavlanker in the Chair, discussion continued on the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Local Boards' Act with a view to do away with the nominations and giving local option to Muslim electorate to choose between separate and joint electorates.

Since the Muslim League members vehemently opposed the clause giving option, the Prime Minister offered to postpone the consideration of the Clause from Thursday to to-day by which both the differing sides could come to some settlement. However it appeared that no settlement was possible.

Hence when the House assembled the Speaker put Mr. Phadke's amendment to the effect that the option clause be deleted to vote. Mr. Phadke moved two amendments, which were inter-related with each other and in effect was in favour of joint electorates. His first amendment having been lost the effect of the second amendment was the same as Mr. Ismail Chundrigar's amendment, namely the option clause be deleted. Since both Mr. Phadke's and Mr. Chundrigar's amendment were the same, only Mr. Phadke moved the amendment.

When the amendment was put to the House and the "Noes" were stronger, the Speaker declared that the amendment was lost.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition asked for a division.

Some of the members of the Progress Group and members of the Independent Labour Party voted with the Muslim League Members.

The Government had the support of the Independents and two Muslims, namely: Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan and M. M. Bhaiji.

The Division resulted in 78 voting against the amendment and 38 for the amendment.

On enquiry from Dr. Ambedkar, the Speaker said that the mover of amendment Mr. Phadke had voted against the amendment. He also stated that the amendment of Mr. Phadke was co-related with his other amendment which in effect was different from the single amendment.

Asked for a ruling in the matter, the Speaker said that it was open to a mover of the amendment to change his views and vote against it.

Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi, Leader of the Opposition then made a statement on behalf of the Muslim League members of the House. He said that in spite of the opposition of the Muslim members of the House, the Government seemed to be intent on proceeding with the Bill. He deplored the lack of statesmanship on the part of the Government in not accepting the amendment of the Muslim League side. He thought, in the circumstances, the League members would be justified in walking out of the Assembly Hall and remain out till the consideration of the Bill was over.

The Speaker, Mr. Mavlanker stated that it would be only proper that the Government should have chance of having their say in the matter in view of the statement made about them. He thought it was fair for him to offer a chance to the Prime Minister and he should be heard.

Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi stated that since he did not see the Prime Minister wanting to make a statement, he thought that his party should walk out without waiting for any statement as that might lead to their replying.

Just when they were walking out, the Prime Minister stated that he wanted to make a statement and had been trying to get a chance to make it.

The Speaker then stated that he did not know whether the Prime Minister was going to make a statement or not. But he felt that it would fair and proper that the other side was heard in view of the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition.

KHER'S STATEMENT

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister in the course of a statement said that he tried his level bert to make a statement on the question As a matter of fact it had been the intention of Government to bring about a better understanding. There was absolutely nothing communal in the clause.

Reference had been made connecting the clause with Communal Award. That had nothing whatsoever to do with the Communal Award. The clause was the most democratic one and it gave the choice the people to decide what they would have.

When first the principle of the measure was being discussed, at an informal conference at Poona, the Prime Minister was told, that the Muslim League representatives were in favour of the introduction of the clause.

What after all was the effect of the clause? It gave liberty to the Muslims in a constituency to decide for themselves the question of electorates. It was very unfortunate that the Muslim League members should have taken the attitude they took up Government made attempts to discuss with the Leader of the Opposition and the proposals of the Government were not entertained.

IN OTHER PROVINCES

The Prime Minister then referred to similar Acts in Madras, where there is a Hindu majority and in Bengal where the Muslims are in a majority.

After knowing the whole history to charge Government of trying to raise communal issues, to say the least was very very unfortunate. When the Hindu and Muslim representatives were opposed to a similar measure, he considered that the most rationalist position was that of the Government. He deplored the fact that an attempt should have been made to see communalism in the measure.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Minister for Law and Order stated that he on behalf of the Government met the Leader of the Opposition after the postponement of the consideration of the Bill, with a view to discuss with him. He wanted to know at outset from speaker to what extent Government were prepared to go. On behalf of the Government, the Home Minister made the offer that instead of the Muslims of the Constituencies, the Muslims of the whole district would have the option of deciding the question. This he did because it had been felt that constituencies were very small. The Leader of the Opposition was not prepared to give the reply then and there. He said he would give the reply this morning.

Meanwhile, continued the Home Minister, a leading member of the Party saw the Home Minis and asked whether Government would be prepared to put in another clause, in case Muslims were prepared to accept the Option Clause. The clause suggested was that if a Muslim constituency decided in favour of Joint electorates, it should have a further option of reverting back to separate electorates, if experience showed that Joint Electorates was not to their advantage. The Minister promised to use his influence and pursuade his colleagues to accept the suggestion.

This morning the Leader of the Opposition informed the Home Minister that the Muslims were not prepared to consider any of the counter offers of the Government.

The first reading of the Bill was then approved of by the House.

During the Second Reading of the Bill, the House considered the Bill clause by clause

DELETE "HARIJAN"

Mr. G. K Gaikwad (Independent Labour Party) moved an amendment with a view to delete the word "Harijan" from the Bill. He was against that definition for the members of the scheduled castes.

The Minister replied that the word had been in vogue for a long time.

The amendment was lost.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party in the course of a statement said that this was a matter in which the wishes of his Party members should have weighed with the Government. The interests of the country would not have been injured if the amendment of Mr. Gaikwad had been accepted In view of the opposition of the Government, he thought the Party should express its dissatisfaction by walking out of the House.

Mr. B. G Kher, the Prime Minister in the course of a statement said that the word "Harijan" had been in vogue for a long time By this Government were making an attempt to take out from currency the word "untouchable". The idea behind this word was of painful association.

Continuing the Prime Minister stated that the Government were doing their best in consultation with the leader and members of the Independent Labour Party to remove the obnoxious custom by executive and legislative measures He would be very glad to accept an alternative word for "Harijan"

He had been told that "Harijan" had been first mentioned in the songs of Narsi Mehta and had been in vogue since then. It had respectable and reputable associations. No attempt was being made to hurt the feelings of anybody.

Dr. Ambedkar stated that this was not an occasion for statements and walked out with the members of his party.

Further discussion of the Bill is in progress.

Before the consideration of the Bill to amend the District Local Boards Act was taken, Mr. G. K. Phadke enquired as to why answers to questions put by members had not been given so far, even though some of the questions were sent in six months ago. He queried if the Speaker would help the member to get over the difficulty or the Government would inform the House as to what had happened to the questions that had been sent in.

The Speaker stated that it was not possible for him to say anything in the matter excepting that he might ask and press the Government to expedite replies to questions.

Mr. B. G. Kher informed the House that Government had no intention of delaying replies to questions. The type of questions asked were such that they entailed a good deal of enquiries as it meant detailed investigations. Hence the delay. Govern-

(Continued on Page 38).

From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORLD PRESS

(From Our London Correspondent)

FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"

Few people undertake their Christmas shopping in such a business-like way as the Princess Royal. As is her practice on these occasions, she carried with her a list of presents to buy, and crossed them off one after the other with a silver pencil.

* * *

It is stated that with the help of Christmas pudding, the Oxford University Pacifist Association are seeking to induce kinder feelings between the opposing factions in Spain. A pudding and a letter have been sent to General Franco, care of the Duke of Alba and Berwick. The letters read:

"In view of the approaching season of good will we are sending to you a Christmas pudding as a token of our sincere wishes that Spain's troubles may speedily be ended in a spirit fitting to that season."

* * *

BARCELONA: Professor J. B. S. Haldane, who recently arrived in Barcelona, was so delighted when he visited the Blood Transfusion Headquarters with the system employed by Dr. Duran in obtaining and preserving blood for use at the front that he gave of his own blood, which was gratefully accepted.

The Duran system of blood transfusion and preservation, which was inaugurated in September, 1936, has been adopted on all Government fronts, and recent improvements have made it possible to preserve blood for 21 days under normal conditions. It is likely that further research will greatly lengthen the period of preservation. The Duran system has created great interest and has been studied by experts of many nationalities, with a view to applying it to the armies of other Powers.

A film demonstrating this method has been made and will, it is expected, shortly be shown in London, Paris and Czechoslavakia.

* * *

LONDON: According to a cable to the "Times" dogs living in Moslem countries may have reason to be grateful for the 'Fatwa' which has been issued by the authorities of the University of Al Azhar in response to queries from an Indian Prince who asked:

(1) If it is lawful to breed dogs, like cats, to guard a house;

(2) If it is lawful to play with a dog and place it, while still moist, upon a bed if its owner adheres to the principles of Imam Malek (the founder of the Muslim sect):

(3) If a dog licks the body or clothes of a follower of Imam Malek who has just prayed, will he be considered impure and his prayers regarded as null and void?"

The 'Fatwa' declares:—

(1) That the keeping of watch-dogs in a house is lawful;

(2) That the body of a dog and its saliva and perspiration are pure as long as the dog is alive, and that if a dog rests on a bed and touches a person or his clothes this does not make the person impure or invalidate his prayers, whether the dog be moist or not;

(3) That if a dog licks the body or clothes of a person who has just prayed this does not make the person impure or invalidate his prayers.

* * *

LONDON: Poisonous anti-British propaganda in pamphlet form is being sent to British M.P.s and other prominent British citizens by Japan. And Japan is using the British Post Office to disseminate it.

Printed in Tokio and issued by the Shiun-So, a Japanese propagandist organisation, these sheets, which arrive every week, accuse Great Britain of practically every crime in the calendar of international infamy.

When a British journalist inquired what steps the British Post Office authorities intended to take to stop this flood of anti-British propaganda, the reply was, he says, vague.

"We have no official notice of the matter,' 'an official told the pressman. "Any action will probably be based on Cabinet decision."

The recipients of the leaflets are told that Britain acquired Australia by wholesale massacre of the natives, and that the Maoris of New Zealand were murdered in batches.

"The present turbulent condition of the world may be laid at the door of Great Britain, "the pamphlets declare, and there are dire threats of the measures which Japan will take against Britain.

"Tyrannic, cruel and merciless invasion in India and fraud resorted to by the British in South Africa" are further accusations The Shiun-So in its message sfrom Tokio to British M.P.s., supplemented by broadcasting, hopes that Britain "will cease her efforts of domination and deception and repent her past actions."

A final description of Great Britain in the latest of these weekly sheets, which are being delivered by post to private addresses, is that of "a wolf assuming sheep's clothing to satisfy her lust."

So serious is the view taken by the Government of the poisonous propaganda now being disseminated that a special sub-committee of the British Cabinet, of which Sir Kinsley Wood is chairman, is now considering what measures can be taken to counter it.

* * *

LONDON: Last Christmas Eve, a 23-year-old Englishman was flung into a Franco jail at Algeciras.

He has been there ever since, without trial, without any charge being made against him. Now, as his second Christmas in jail approaches, Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador in Hendays, has been instructed to make a strong protest to General Franco.

The young Englishman, Mr. Peter Caddy, who is described as a journalist, was arrested when crossing the frontier from Gibralter into Spain. It is believed that he was suspected of infringing currency regulations. Despite frequent reprsentations by the British Consul at Seville and Sir Henry Chilton, he has not been allowed to see a lawyer.

Sir Henry has now been told to inform General Franco that the British Government takes a more serious view of the situation and demands that Mr. Caddy be brought to trial forthwith and afforded adequate facilities, including legal advice, for his defence.

* * *

MOSCOW: revelation that Leon Karakhan, formerly Soviet Ambassador in Turkey, had betrayed the Soviet Union for a number of years. ' ling secrets of extraordinary State importance to a Fascist Secret Service," is made in an article published here by Frinovsky, assistant People's Commissar for Internal Affairs.

Karakhan and seven others were shot recently on charge of espio-

(Continued on Page 39).

FIRST STEP OF GOVT. IN RIGHT DIRECTION

(Continued from Page 37).

ment would see that it was done with the utmost despatch.
the utmost despatch.

Mr. D. W. Raut, Deputy Leader of the People's and Peasants' Party moved an amendment to the effect that there should be plural member constituencies, wherever there was reservation of seats for minorities and other backward classes. The original Clause contained in the Bill sought to empower the Government to decide the number of members to be elected by each constituency and the number of seats to be reserved.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. D. W. Raut declared that as a protest he and his party members would walk out. In all five members walked out amidst laughter.

PLEBISCITE OF VOTERS

Mr. J. B. Greaves moved an amendment to the effect that in the Muslim constituencies those who were qualified voters should decide by a majority whether they shall have Joint or Separate electorates, instead of those who had reached the age of 21 as contained in the Bill proper. Mr. Greaves said that it would be difficult to make out if people were 21 or not, because in India age was a matter of opinion and not a matter of fact.

The Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, said that the Government were inclined to accept the amendment, but Government would have very much liked to have known the views of the people concerned, who had walked out. However, he wanted to know if Mr. Greaves had any idea as to what the Muslim members felt about it.

Mr. Greaves stated that from the conversations he had he could gather that they were in favour of the amendment.

The Prime Minister was in favour of accepting the amendment. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Greaves, who had been waiting for his amendment then remarked: "May I make it clear, Sir, that I am leaving the House but I am not staging a walk-out." (Laughter.)

MORE SEATS FOR BACKWARD TRIBES

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Self-Government, moved an amendment providing for the increase of reserved seats for backward tribes in certain districts.

Mr. L. M. Shrikant, Vice-President, Bhil Seva Mandal, congratulated the Government in bringing in the measure, which had for the first time recognised the rights of the backward classes. These classes numbered five lakhs in the Presidency. So for the administration had been ignoring their rights. Other wild tribes in the Presidency numbered two lakhs. No previous Government had cared to look to their rights and interests and it had been given to the Congress Government to recognise their rights by the first act of the year. Sections 91, 92, and 93 of the Government of India Act were very mischievous and gave enormous powers to Governors regarding the backward tribes.

After all the clauses of the Bill were disposed off, the Minister moved that the Bill be read third time and passed

JAMNADAS'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in congratulating the Government for having taken the first step in the right direction, congratulated the Speaker also for his patience and the way in which he had helped the members of the House in moving amendments, notice of which was given at very late stage. He hoped that Government would take the lesson to heart from what had happened in the morning. Speaking about his party, he said that they stood unequivocally for nationalism. Small as the group was they stood for unalloyed nationalism. He hoped that the first step taken by the Government might accelerate the momentum.

Continuing Mr. Mehta stated that the less the Government apologised for any right thing that they were doing the better. He also hoped that Government would not co-operate with reactionaries. He felt that Government had not gone far enough in the matter of Joint Electorates. He would have liked the Government to have gone ahead instead of apologising for their acts or lying prostrate or even rubbing their nose in the mud for doing something right. Government under the Bill had taken enormous powers and if they believed in the true principles of democracy they will place before the Assembly the Rules that they might frame.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposing the third reading of the Bill on the ground that having compulsory separate electorates; giving option and reservation of seats were fundamentally against the principles if democracy.

MINISTER-IN-CHARGE SUMS UP

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Minister-in-charge of the Bill said that he never thought the House wanted so much time as it took for the consideration of the Bill. The three groups that had walked out, had unfortunately misunderstood the intentions of Government. There were imperfections in the Bill. The three main principles of the Bill were abolition of nominations; reservation of seats for minorities and option to Muslim electorate to choose between Separate and Joint Electorates. There have been criticisms against the Bill. Some had said that the Bill had not gone far enough while others had said that it had gone very much ahead.

Referring to the criticism of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Minister said that the Congress Government stood for certain principles and they would carry out those principles, whatever might happen, irrespective of what might be said by others.

The Motion of the Minister was carried and the Bill passed through all the stages.

The House adjourned till Monday 2 p.m.

Scotsman Commits Suicide

VIZAGAPATAM, Jan. 21.

The body of Mr. A. F. Smith, Agent, Imperial Chemical Industries, Vizagapatam Branch, was found this morning on the sea beach with a gunshot wound. After an inquest the Panchayatdars returned a verdict that the wound was self-inflicted.

The body was sent to King George Hospital for postmortem.

Mr. Smith was a Scotsman. Mrs. Smith lives in Cawnpore.—United Press.

From Across The Seas

(Continued from Page 38).

nage and terrorism. The article shows that Yenukidze (former secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., dismissed in 1935) and his confederate Metelev were leaders of a group which prepared terrorist acts and was associated with the general staff of a Fascist Power. Shebolayev and Larin, two others who were shot, were in touch with White Guard circles abroad, organising an insurrectionary nucleus. Steiger had carried on espionage work since 1918, being associated with Zukerman, who sold State secrets.

Orakhelashvil—a violent nationalist and counter-revolutionary—worked for the restoration of capitalism in Georgia in contact with the general staff of an imperialist State.

* * *

The following is by L. V. Manning in the "Daily Sketch," of December 23:

If the Commissioners who inquired into cricket's health do no more than sound the death-knell of the unofficial and, I fear, too often commercially inspired tour, it will be something for which to be profoundly thankful. When Tennyson's Indian itinerary is complete in mid-March, I wonder how many of the party will be eager to face the stern ordeal of the Test call?

Among those who might be required are Edrich, and Hardstaff. Other possibles are Gover, Yardley, James Langridge, Jim Parks, and, may be, Worthington and Wellard. The team will be 119 days in India of its 63 are match days and 46 will be spent in trains. The balance is 23 days.

I have in front of me a map of India with the journeys marked. It looks like a very cross word puzzle. Was there ever such a babu-arranged tour! It just teems with unnecessary journeys. The climax comes on January 21, when the team leaves Nagpur in the Central Provinces for the weariness through Hyderabad and then have to return there to play, which involves a night and seven hours in the train.

Then they retrace their steps—another stifling night journey—to play at Bangalore on the way back to Madras for the fourth "Test." If someone is brave enough you ask Gover, on his return, how he enjoyed bowling in Madras in February, he should get some colourful copy.

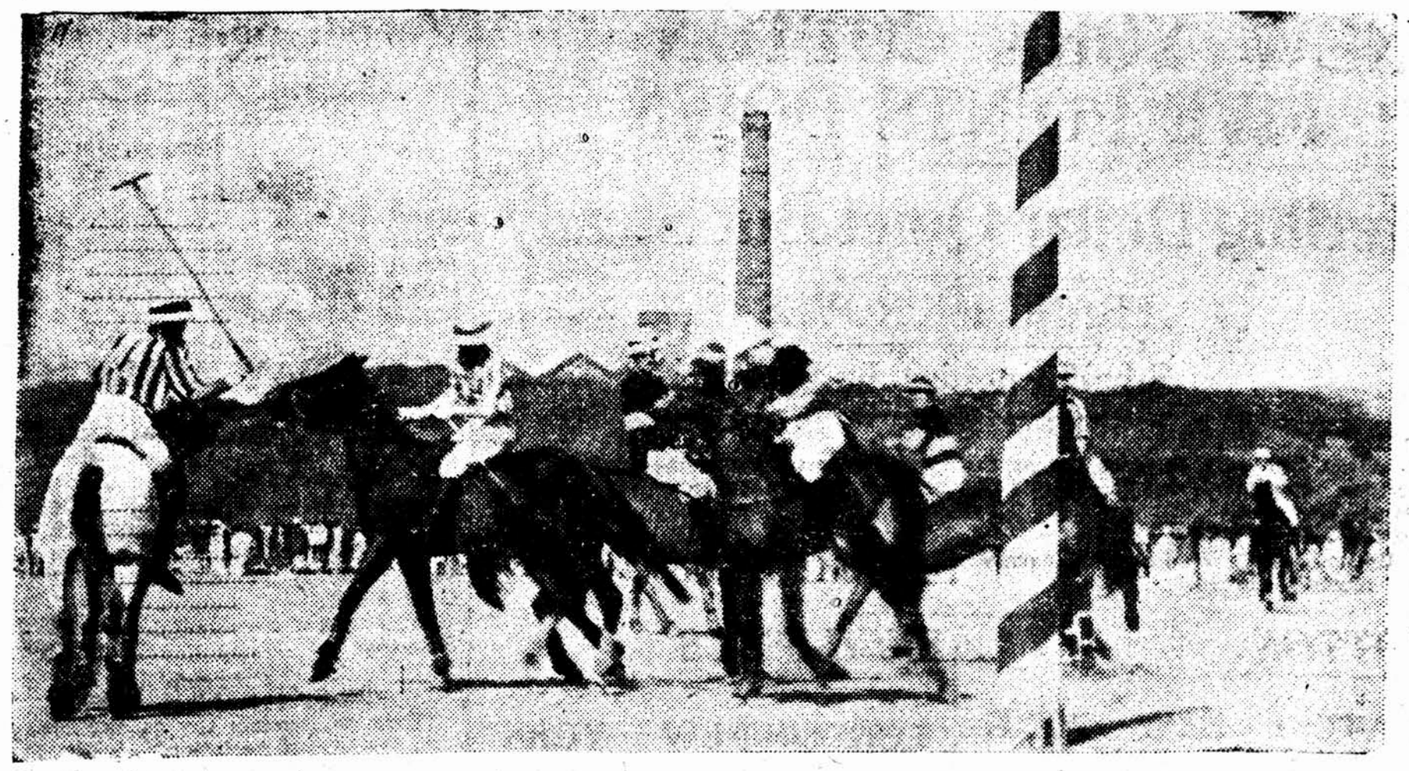
Cricket never used to be considered much fun in Southern India, after January, and I guess that a really rough Bay of Biscay will be a glimpse of Paradise to these home ward-bound pilgrims, few of whom could have realised what was in store when they agreed to go. One of the chief reasons for the formation of Boards of Control was to keep a sharp check on unofficial excursians which have no missionary purpose and often give false ideas of play standards. The Football Association do not make these mistakes.

I learn it is practically certain that in future a player will not only have to get permission to tour from his county committee but also from the M.C.C.

* * *

FROM THE "EVENING STANDARD" gossip column: When the British cricket team finishes its tour in India, Lord Tennyson, its captain, has been invited to stay on and make a short tour on his own account. The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar has asked him to stay, and is arranging for him to enjoy the hospitality of other Indian princes.

Shooting, rather than cricket, would be the staple entertainment. Lord Tennyson has already made one notable "bag," an eight-foot panther, which he shot in the Gir



WESTERN INDIA POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.
A melee near Kashmir goal on Friday at Mahaluxmi.

Action picture during Friday's Polo match. The Maharaja of Kashmir is seen near the camera.

Forest of Nawanager. He did not at first get credit for his skill, as the shot was fired at night, and when the light came the panther was nowhere to be seen. One of his colleagues unkindly suggested that all he had shot was the bait put out to lure the panther.

A few days later, while the team was sitting down to a banquet with the Jam Sahib, a telegram arrived. The panther had been found, undeniably dead, in the jungle close by where Lord Tennyson had fired.

INDIAN AND AMERICAN COTTON PARITY TO WIDEN

Freer Movement Of Cotton

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

During most of the last week there has been a reactionary feeling in all cotton markets. We understand much of the selling in the New York and Liverpool markets has eminated from Bombay, which has been having to face somewhat more hedge selling as the Indian crop is now moving more freely. Actually Textile Trade reports recently have been much better in America, sales by Mills having been much in excess of recent rates of production. In addition exports from American continue to run ahead of the corresponding figures for last season. It would appear that that part of this season's crop which is in excess of world requirements will be taken care of by the Loan. Consequently te Loan cotton is going to be a problem more for next season than the present one. Various rumours have been circulated regarding the intentions of the American Administration about the acreage for the next crop but nothingg o..cial has as yet been done. Meantime there is a feeling of uncertainty about the future course of prices. We cannot visualise much fluctuation in the immediate future.

CONSIDERABLE LIQUIDATION

In the Bombay market there has been considerable liquidation of bull positions owing to the freer movement of the crop in the interior particularly in the Oom raand Bengal districts. This has affected the basis more than the contract prices for these cottons but as these cottons are now nearer a tenderable basis we look for an early pressure on the contracts. Indian Mills are finding business satisfactory and are still steady buyers not only for near but also for distant positions. Export demand has been small particularly for the Far-East owing to the di...culties Japanese exporters have to face in securing satisfactory finance arrangements. The basis for all styles of Indian staple cotton remains very firm but there has been an appreciable break in the basis of Uganda cotton, owing to the fact that Japan is out of that market and the heavy importation of Californian cotton, with which many Mills in this market have filled up their requirements. The break in Jinja and Bukedi cottons has been heaviest and these cottons are now at an attractive basis. Good reports are being received about the Broach and Dholiera crops. The former is later than usual this season but arrivals are expected in about thre weeks time. The movement will probably bring about a widening of the parity between Indian and American cottons.

BOY LOSES LEGS BY FALLING UNDER TRAM CAR

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Some of the prosecution witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. S. C. Talukdar, Advocate, in the case in which Suryya Mandal and Nagendra Seal, tram car driver and conductor respectively, were charged before Mr. H. K. De, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing grievous injuries to Panchugopal Sen (15), handsome boy of the Government Art School.

Panchgopal lost both the legs as the result of the alleged rash and negligent driving of the tram car. In describing the tragic story, the unfortunately boy stated that on August 21 last at the north-east corner of the Dalhousie Square he showed his hand to stop a Kalighat bound tram car. It was stopped a little ahead of the stoppage at the corner. He went to the car, caught hold of the handle with his right hand and placed his right foot on the footboard. Immediately the tram car started before he could place his left foot on the board. He felt a jerk as it started and his right foot lost its balance. He clung to the handle and shouted to stop the car. Instead, it accelerated its force and the result was that his hold on the handle got loose and he fell down. The tram car passed over him and even proceeded to run. The incident took place about half the way of Dalhousie Square East.

The right leg of Panchugopal was crushed and the other leg also injured severely. He was removed to the Medical College hospital where both the legs were amputated. He was detained in hospital for three months.

The hearing was adjourned till January 27.

STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLES.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

On the Money Market with the influx of foreign capital supplies of credit for short-term engagements generally proved more than necessary. Discount brokers were further depressed by the results of this week's Treasury Bill offerings, wherein the market quota of Bills dropped to 22 per cent of their applications, owing to increased inquiry from outside interests, anxious to employ funds in safety first operations.

Wall Street was easy.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 21

Broach A/M 1938 opening 172 3/4 highest 173 lowest 172 1/4 closing 172 1/4

Broach J/A opening 175 1/4 highest 175 1/2 lowest 174 3/4 closing 174 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 156 highest 157 1/4 lowest 156 closing 156 3/4

Oomra March opening 155 1/2 highest 155 1/2 lowest 154 3/4 closing 154 3/4

Oomra May opening 155 1/8 highest 155 1/2 lowest 155 1/8 closing 155 1/8

Bengal D/J opening 137 3/4 highest 138 3/4 lowest 137 3/4 closing 138 3/4

Bengal March highest 135 1/4 highest 135 1/4 lowest 134 5/8 closing 134 5/8

Bengal May opening 135 1/2 highest 135 1/2 lowest 135 1/8 closing 135 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-2-38) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 11 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 18 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 21

T T London on:—

New York		4.99.87
Paris		151.18
Berlin		12.41 1/8
Madrid	nominal	76.00
Amsterdam		8.96 15/16
Brussels		29.58 1/4
Milan		95.00
Berne		21.63 3/8
Prague		142.42

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Sterling Dollar Quiet But Steady

FRANC IMPROVES .....

Small Enquiry In Wheat .....

NEW YORK COTTON.

Cotton was easy to some extent owing to tea cess encouraging advices from Oversees. Sentiment was less confident, Traders preferred to await Farm Bill developments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Opened quiet, Trading was narrow with traders holding aloof pending developments abroad.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	8.48
To-day's opening	8.42
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	8.43
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	4.81
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 169/8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 22.

New York cotton was somewhat depressed to-day following easiness overseas with sentiment less confident meanwhile traders maintained awaiting attitude pending Farm Bill developments.

Trading in March commenced at 8.42 i.e. six points lower than previous closing prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and scattered foreign selling with some liquidation but at lower level market steadied but in absence of any speculation prices kept at opening level with March closing 8.43.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.54/8.55) 8.42/8.42
May (8.61/8.60) 8.51/8.50
July (8.66/8.65) 8.54/8.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

January (4.78) 4.76
March (4.83) 4.80
January (7.31) unchanged
March (7.12) unchanged.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Broach opened with Broach at Rs. 169/12. Prices early kept steady on scattered covering and buying but eventually prices rallied on some buying although no material rise was recorded with sentiment finally some bearish following easiness of New York cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 22.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-11

JUTE

New Crop (18 7/8 sellers) 18 3/4 paid sellers
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£22 1/4) £20 1/4.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4 buyers) 7 1/4 buyers
Forward April June (7 3/8 paid buyers) 7 7/16 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£15 1/16 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed L Plata January February (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	4.99 7/8
To-day's opening	4.99 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	4.99.87
To-day's opening	4.99.87
To-day's closing	4.99.87

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	151 16
To-day's opening	151.00
To-day's closing	150.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 22.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.87 and kept steady with minor variations.

Franc opened at 151.00 and then improved to 150.37 on good support rate thereafter maintaining stedy tone.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.404) 11.352
New York on Bombay (37.76) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London Milan (94.97) 94.97
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£182 1/4 buyers £182 3/4 sellers) closed.
Lead (£15 7/16 buyers £15 9/16 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 3/4 to £45 3/4) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India sold speculators bought market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 22.

Spot (20—3/16) 20 unchanged
Forward (19 13/16—1/8) 19 13/16 unchgd

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 22.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-8) £6-19-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Liverpool wheat market closed at 92 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet March 92 May 91 1/4 trading was quiet in absence of any important enquiry with operators keeping aloof awaiting developments abroad. London Stocks closed

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan. 22.

10 p.m. quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	5	5	0
Wheat May	4	13	9
Wheat September	4	14	0
Linseed May	7	15	3
Linseed September	8	2	0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 22.

10 p.m. quotation—	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	50	5	0
Silver Magh	50	6	0
Silver Fagan	50	14	0
Gold ready	34	7	0
Gold Magh	34	7	3
Gold Fagan	34	6	3
Sovereign	22	7	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	15	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	15	0
Rates at 3 p.m.	7	15	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	14	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 22.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 60) dol 58 1/8
General Motors (dol 37 1/8) dol 35 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/2) dol 32 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan 22

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	12	0
Highest	29	13	0
Lowest	29	5	6
Closing	29	7	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	30	14	0
Highest	30	15	0
Lowest	30	9	0
Closing	30	10	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	8	0
Highest	33	10	0
Lowest	33	5	6
Closing	33	7	0
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	18	9	3
Highest	18	9	3
Lowest	18	8	0
Closing	18	8	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	4	0
Highest	19	5	0
Lowest	19	2	9
Closing	19	3	0
Linseed May—			
Opening	7	15	0
Highest	7	15	0
Lowest	7	14	9
Closing	7	14	9

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,000	14,674	142,592
Central India	1,000	7,063	173,764
Barsi and Nagar	2,200	40,174	92,235
Hyderabad Gaorani	667	13,488	38,525
Berar	2,891	84,379	321,262
Central Provinces	695	18,699	71,192
Total Oomras	8,513	178,497	839,570
Dholera	72	15,563	13,138
N W Provinces		1,920	4,444
Rajputana	230	1,115	28,246
Sind Punjab	1,672	247,585	171,084
Broach		1,611	2,981
Coompta and Dharwar		9,129	10,016
Westerns Northerns		1,870	11,629
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,543
American		96,864	3,144
Egyptian, African and Sudan	275	156,827	106,142
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		970	15
Total	10,799	712,871	1,193,076

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	965	97,853	139,349
Japan and China	5,797	129,763	570,558
Coast Ports		30,449	7,623
Up-country by Rail		150,084	97,377
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26,727	39,586
Total	6,762	439,876	854,493

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the new York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	22
Amr. Super Power	1
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	37
Electric Bond Common	8
American Tel and Tel	145 1/4
Western Union Telg	26 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	9
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	36
New York Central Rly	17 1/2
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	104
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	94
Continental Motor	1
Bethelehem Steel	61
Ludlum Steel	19
United S Steel	58 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Chrysler Motors	58
General Motors	36
General Electric	42 1/4
Union Carbide	76 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	39
Socony Oil	15 1/2
Amr Tob B	69
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	27 3/4
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	104
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	94
Con Mining and S of Canada	50
Curtis Wright	5
Handaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent Pfd	23

Phillips Petroleum has declared a dividend of dol 0.50 per share; ex dividend on February 3rd 1938. Dol 5.40. Sunshine Mining Co., dol 12 dol 3. 63. Nash Kelvinator Corp 10; has declared a dividend of 12 1/2; ex dividend 28th Jan. 38. Carloadings for the week down 15,425 units. Lack of construction news. Market reacting. Turnover 790,000 shares.

TATA HYDRO AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

3rd Week (ended 21st January)	
1936	10,445,300
1937	12,546,400
1938	15,521,800
Total for 3 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1936	32,120,300
1937	34,291,200
1938	42,834,200

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 22

Bengal Superfine	145/47
Bengal Fine	139/41
C P 1	171/72
C P 2	161/62
Arvi	164/65
Amraoti	158/60
Ellichpur	162/63
Berar	157/58
Khandesh	147/50
Jalna Sailu	148/50
Burwah Sanavad	162/64
Khandwa	160/61
Harda-Khirkiya	162/64
Mathia	132/34
Malkapur	152/55
Punjab 4 F	186/91
Punjab 289 F	237/39
Sindh 4 F	186/87
Sindh N T	219/24

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 21-1-38	6279000	5446000
Receipts yesterday 21-1-38	44000	17000
Exports to date 21-1-38	3825000	3414000
Stock at Ports 21-1-38	3217000	2600000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-1-38	2627000	2087000
Stock at Liverpool 21-1-38	1141000	822000
Visible Supply 21-1-38	7664000	6214000
Quantity in sight 21-1-38	10878000	10307000
Quantity out of sight 21-1-38	6095000	7345000

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 22

Total exports of gold and sovereign during the week amounted to Rs. 75,98,744.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 22

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 169/12 on scattered business. Later on there was active selling on reports of a break in shares and prices declined to Rs. 168/12 but again rallied to Rs. 169/8 on short covering.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points against expected decline of 2 points. The local market was fairly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	169	10	0
Broach J/A	172	4	0
Oomra D/J	153	6	0
Oomra March	152	6	0
Oomra May	153	0	0
Bengal D/J	135	0	0
Bengal March	133	0	0
Bengal May	133	8	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th January	20,068
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	702,111
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,173,973
Decrease	471,862

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 150 May 153 July 156 October 159 December 157 at cross rate 4.99 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 170 Liverpool May 1938 4.85 Rs. 41 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 172/8 Liverpool July 4.89 Rs. 40 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 170 New York May 8.57 Rs. 20 1/2 at cross rate 4.99 7/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 172/8 New York July 8.62 Rs. 19 1/4 at cross rate 4.99 7/8

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan 22

March	51.70
April	52.00

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan 22

March	237.30—20
April	236.20—80
May	232.60—100
July	229.60—130

GOLD & SILVER

Bomaby, Jan 22

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £6-19-8. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 68 points at 151.18. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.99 7/8. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 20d. There was small speculative selling. Later on there was some Indian buying. New York silver prices closed at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver prices were 95 to 10 points down. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34	7	0
Maha	34	7	6
Fagan	34	6	9

SILVER

Ready	50	5	0
Maha	50	6	0
Fagan	50	14	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 21

Spot	20
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-8

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan 21

January	44.55—95
March	44.90—10
May	44.10—90

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 21

Copper	£41	6	3
Lead	£15	12	6
Spelter	£14	15	0
Tin	£183	12	6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 22

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£45-15-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0

Tone: Firm.

Severe Collapse On Stock Exchange

PRESIDENT SUSPENDS TRADING

Acute Bear Raid On A Weak Market

BOMBAY, January 22.

The decline in share prices which was recorded this morning on the local Share Bazar seems to have been engineered by a clique of operators. This clique seems to have determined to bring about low prices and force weak holders to liquidate in a weak market. There was extensive selling and prices broke rapidly under extensive selling. The decline was so rapid that the President had to use his special power to close down the business.

The decline will have disastrous effect on investing public and there will be margin calls. This state will again increase distress selling

To-day's appearance of the market was more of a gambling den, there were some brokers who in joke offered ordinary shares even at a ridiculous price of Rs. 100. This shows that Bulls were completely routed and there was nothing like a market.

Quotations at 12-40 p. m. were as under:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	373	12
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	957	8
100	CENTURY	245	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	252	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	222	8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-6	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	180	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100	Indore	66	4
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	121	14
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	343	2
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250	Model	53	12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	265	0
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	91	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	240	0
100	Swan	101	4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1255	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	33	0
500	Imperial (Rs. 20) XD	1570	0
125-500	I Conty. (Rs. 7-8) XD	383	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	147	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	124	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	9
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED	130	0
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14	9
20	Mercantile	54	8
16-70	New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	8
200	Oriental (125)	4450	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old	141	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1,420	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	117	13
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	215	0
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	148	12
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,320	0
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100	C. Province	98	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	97	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	755	0
	MININGS.		
8	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	10
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	8
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	32	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	47	8
30	Tata Steel Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	990	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	238	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	156	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 22

Bombay Dyeing (977/8) 955 960 952 961 957

Centur (256/4) 242 247 242 245

Central India (261/4) 251 252 251 252

Kohinoor (348/12) 342 343

New Great (276/4) 271 263 265

Simplex (94/6) 91 90 92 90/10 91

Swadeshi (248/12) 240 238 240

Associated Cement (133/12) 132/8 131 130 131 130/4 130

Andhra (1450) 1445 1425 1420

Tata Hydro (150/10) 150 148/12

Tata Power (1337/8) 1325 1317 1320

Tra. Ord (119/1) 118/12 117/13

T Steel Defd (1057/8) 1010 985 995 970 985 950 975 970 990

T Steel Ord (247/8) 241 236 237 230 232 238

Tata Steel 2nd pref (164/4) 164

Bellapur (161/4) 156 157 156

B Steam (251/4) 248 247

B Burma (602/8) 607 612 606 605

200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	247	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	605	0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	208	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	0
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	4
50	I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	650	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75	0
15	Scindia	21	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	0
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	103	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,555	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4	p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List)

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan 21

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	80	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108	1/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68		116
5 per cent 1942/47	110	1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	86	1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols		76
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102	3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	113	7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary		51/3

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan 21

March ..... sh. 5 11d.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 22

2	3/4 per cent 1948/57		100/4
3	per cent 1951/54		102/8
3	per cent 1941		103/8
3	per cent J P Bonds		97
3	1/2 per cent G P N Cash		98/6
3	1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan		106/4
4	per cent 1943 Bonds		108/6
4	per cent 1960/70		114
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60		119/40
5	per cent 1939/44		104/12
5	per cent 1940/43		107/12
5	1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan		102/8
	TAX FREES		
4	per cent 1953/63		112/4
5	per cent 1955		123
5	per cent 1945/55		120/2
5	1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore		102/8
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES		
4	per cent B P T 1974		110/2
4	per cent M Deb 1974		109/8
5	per cent M Deb 1949		119
5	per cent 1954		131/8
6	per cent K P T 1956		131

Note:—Market steady with limited business.

RUNNING YIELDS.

2	3/4 per cent 1948/52	100 6 0		2.70
3	per cent 1941	103 8 0		1.99
3	per cent 1951/54	102 9 0		2.78
3	1/2 per cent Paper	98 4 0		3.56
3	1/2 per cent 1947/50	106 5 0		2.77
4	per cent 1943	108 9 0		2.34
4	per cent 1960/70	113 15 0		3.57
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60	119 8 0		3.05
5	per cent 1939/44	104 14 0		1.69
5	per cent 1940/43	107 13 0		2.04
5	1/2 per cent 1938/40	102 10 0		2.90
5	per cent 1945/55 T. F.	120 5 0		2.13

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 22

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 266

Bank's buying T T 264

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,128

Bank's buying T T 1,148

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2

Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.99 7/8 21st instant

Japan London 1/2 22nd instant

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 22nd instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 22nd instant

Java London 8.94 3/4 22nd instant

London Paris 151.18 21st instant

London Belgium 29.58 1/4 21st instant

London Switzerland 21.63 38/ 21st instant

London Berlin 12.41 1/8 21st instant

London Stockholm 19.39 7/8 21st instant

London New York 4.99 7/8 21st instant

London Amsterdam 8.97 21st instant

London Italy 95.00 21st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-7 1/2 20th instant

Gold £6-19-8 21st instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 20th instant

Silver London Ready 20 21st instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 20th instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 21st instant

Silver New York Ready 45 20th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Jan 21

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

Sports Jottings From Here And There

SUCCESSFUL MEET OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC GAMES

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The fourth Bombay Presidency Olympic Games were brought to a successful conclusion on Sunday last. It was huge success from every point of view—excepting one. The number of entries and entrants passed all previous totals which clearly showed that votaries of athletics were growing rapidly in number. This is certainly an encouraging sign for athletics in the Presidency. But of greater importance is the fact that as many as ten previous records were hauled down. It is true that Bombay is not yet abreast with the other leading Provinces like the Punjab, U. P. and Bengal. Nevertheless the progress made by this Presidency during the last three or four years gives conclusive proof of the determination of those who are at the helm of affairs—no less than the athletes themselves—that Bombay should take a leading place in the athletic world of India at an early date.

SLUR ON BOMBAY SPORTSMEN

It is, therefore, a matter of deep disappointment that the sports-loving public of Bombay do not lend their whole-hearted support to the Olympic Games—or rather athletics in general—just as they do in cases of cricket, hockey, football, and tennis. The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association under the inspiration and guidance of its able and very energetic Secretary, S. K. Mukerjee, arranged a heavy programme covering several months during this season. The basic idea was to give the athletic season a longer run and to keep the Olympic flag flying all the time. Particularly in the City and suburbs, areas or zones were marked out for individual and separate development, especially with a view to offer greater facilities and encouragement to juniors. The wisdom of this step was amply demonstrated in the last Olympic Games.

URGENT APPEAL

But all these cost a good bit of money and it was a heavy drain on the rather lean coffers of the B.P.O.A. Now athletes have to be sent to Calcutta to compete in the All-India Olympic Games. It does not need my repeating that the B.P.O.A. cannot afford to foot the bill. If the public had supported the last Olympic Games as largely as they ought to, there would be no need to-day "to send the hat round" to make up the amount. Unfortunately the B. P. O. A. has no other alternative than to appeal to the generous public to contribute their quota handsomely—and that, too, earily—so that all the promising athlets may be sent to Calcutta by the end of this week. Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, has given a fine lead in this direction by sending his donation at the earliest opportunity. I hope others will follow suit and help the cause in a truly sporting fashion.

C.C.I.'S HELP

Now to turn to the Games just over. It might not have been a happy idea to hold the Games at the Brabourne Stadium instead of its usual venue, the Cooperage. Within such a gigantic structure, everything seemed to be lost—especially when the microphone refused to lend its services. But what a sight it would have been if all the stands where full with enthusiastic spectators, as one portion was school children! A veritable International Olympic Meet. I hope the day is not far off when such a glorious consummation will actually take place. However the B.P.O.A. has every reason to be grateful to the authorities of the Cricket Club of India for placing the Stadium at their disposal without taxing the exchequer of the Association.

A WISE MOVE

The B.P.O.A. deserve to be congratulated on their wise move to make a beginning with midgets, hornets and cadets. There is an absolute necessity for coaching and training of boys and girls when they are young. The experience they gain early stand them in good stead later on. In all the advanced countries of the West they begin training from their early school days. It should be so in India too, if we are to compete with them on even terms. Unfortunately for this country we have not yet a sufficient number of trained teachers to coach up the school children properly. The Governments have now realised the necessity and importance of having trained coaches. It may not, therefore, be long before sufficient numbers of them are made available to the schools and colleges. Anyway, it is a step in the right direction and is sure to bear good fruit in the near future.

BACKWARDNESS OF FAIR SEX

The truth of my remark may be gathered from the fact that the Women's events attracted poor entries and yielded poorer results. Most of those who participated showed lack of training and coaching. If the abovementioned events are made regular features of our sports—and the schools give a proper backing—I have no doubt we shall have well-trained women athletes who would be able to compete with their sisters in other parts of the country and the world on equal terms at no distant date. It is not a small matter of shame that the Province which gave birth to the Indian Olympic Association with the assistance of one of her eminent sportsmen, the late Sir Dorabji Tata, should go to the All-India Meet without any representation from the fair sex. Let us hope this slur on Bombay will be removed ere long.

BOMBAY AS NEXT VENUE

A strong contingent of athletes has been selected by the Committee of the Olympic Association for the All-India Meet at Calcutta. As many as twenty-six have been chosen in addition to the 'Hu-tu-tu', Volley-ball, and Basket-Ball teams. I cannot say how many will be able to make the trip, as so much depends upon the question of finance. I hope and pray that this will not come in the way of sending the best of the lot. I wish the B.P.O.A. would invite the I.F.A. to stage the next All-India Games in Bombay so that popular interest in the Olympic Games may be roused for the permanent benefit of athletics in this city, as well as the Presidency.

INDIAN GAMES FOR RECOGNITION

It is, indeed, a matter of gratification to Bombay that the Indian Game of 'Hu-tu-tu', or 'Kabadi' as it is called in other parts of the country, has been included in the list of Olympic Games, on the initiative of the B.P.O.A. I noticed many European spectators were keenly interested in the Exhibition match staged at the Stadium during the last Olympic Games. Simple and interested as it is this game—and also Kho-Kho—deserve world recognition. They are good particularly for the masses as they do not call for any expense. I hope they will be accepted by the Internatiaonal Olympic Federation placed in the schedule of Olympic Games at the next meeting at Tokyo.

GOVERNMENTAL HELP

Before I conclude this article I would make an earnest appeal to Premier Kher and his Government to make an annual grant to the B.P.O.A. I know it is a difficult problem for them. But the question of physical education and development is such a vital and urgent one that it will not crook any more delay. I am fully aware of the strenuous efforts they are making to advance the cause of physical well-being of the people. But here is a Body which is striving to that end in its own sphere of activity. Some of the Provincial Governments are already contributing their quota to the various provincial Associations. The Bombay Government should not lag behind in this respect. I hope, necessary provision for it will be made in the next budget.

Hockey Musings By Short Corner

League Matches—Financial Side Of League—A Word To Clubs—To Umpires

The League matches have produced some surprising results. The Young Sports received a rude shock when they were held to a draw by the G.I.P. European Institute, Matunga, a team that does not hold an enviable position in the League whereas the former are on top. The Young Sports made amends when they beat the District Police by 2 goals to 1.

The Khatau Sport were unfortunate to go down to the Police "C" after having much the better of the exchanges. The Khatau Sports again surprisingly drew with Mackinnon Mckenzie's.

The Bombay City Football Club defeated the Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., by 2 goals. The former have a very fine team, especially their forwards but their half-line can be improved.

The "Times of India" "A" put up a great show against the Police "A" and were unfortunate in not getting full points, the Police equalising in the last minute. The "Times of India" have a great leader in Franklyn Correa and he was responsible for all the 3 goals scored by the team. The Police did not play as well as they do, some of their players indulging in wild and aimless hitting, which is not conducive to good and clean hockey.

The B. B. and C. I. "A" team seem to be taking the League matches too lightly.

Their full team failed to turn up against the Police and on Sunday they had only nine men for their fixture against the Telephone Company the tenth man came up at 5-15 p.m. while the game was due to start at 5 p.m. It was regrettable that the missing player was the Captain and Secretary of the team. Such failures should be seriously dealt with by those interested in the affairs of the Club. With 10 men, they put up a creditable fight against a faster team.

Havero S. C. is another team, that failed to put in an appearance. If they do not wish to play, they should inform the B.P.H.A.'s Secretary so that the opponents could be informed in time and not made to waste time on the field, waiting for the team to turn up. The B.P.H.A. should take drastic action against defaulting teams. It is not fair to the opponents as well as to the spectators.

The Cheshire Regiment are a very fast and good lot and have not yet been beaten. They may top the Z section of the League, should they draw or beat the Railway Headquarters. This section of the League is the most interesting in the Second Division. Three teams are in the running for the Championship—the G.I.P. Headquarters, G.I.P., Parel and Cheshires.

FINANCIAL SIDE OF THE LEAGUE

Many players and spectators are under the impression that the B.P.H.A. are gaining financially by running the League. This, I gathered from a talk I had with some players while travelling together to witness a match.

A LOSS

The League financially, as a loss to the B.P.H.A. Every League match costs the Association approximately Rs. 10 and what the Clubs pay is Rs. 4 per game, i.e., the Association gets Rs. 8 per game. So on every game, there is a loss of Rs. 2. All this is approximately.

Unless the B.P.H.A. gets stands erected, the League is going to cost them heavy.

RAILWAY HOCKEY

The G.I.P. Headquarters was the Inter-Station Tournament final when they beat the Bhusawal Division. This tournament was held with a view to select the best available material for the Inter-Railway Tournament and the Aga Khan Tournament. From the showing of the players, what the Railway needs is a good centre-forward and a good set of backs.

A WORD TO UMPIRES

I have been a regular follower of the matches played in the

(Continued On Page 27.)

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

ETHIOPIANS GIVE NO PEACE TO ITALIAN RAJ

(Continued from page 11)

ousines and trips to Italy has been a mistake. For every native prince who is on the Italian pay roll, a score of minor chieftains are disgruntled because they receive too little or no share of the booty. In resentment, these chieftains have turned against Italy. Since history began, the normal occupation of most Ethiopian men has been warfare or brigandage. just as agriculture and marketing are the women's province. Never before were the rewards of daring so tempting: strange European food and drink, brilliant uniforms, new powerful guns and ammunition.

Not all the guns and ammunition are won by fighting. Rifles and cartridges of Italian make frequently get to the natives by peaceful means: when troops or labourers barter them secretly for chickens, leopard or monkey skins, or souvenirs. Often the tribesmen will accept no other currency.

Paper lire have no significance for them, and the silver thalers coined by Rome are so obviously lacking in metallic content that the natives spurn them. While I was in Addis Ababa, demonstrations against Italian currency by Ethiopian tradesmen outside the gates of the branch of the Banco di Roma were an almost daily occurrence, usually ending only after the Askari guard fired into the mob.

It is doubtful whether the Italian regime made much headway in 1936-37 in winning over the population by means of its widely-advertised medical, educational, and agricultural reforms. This aid went principally to Galla Negroes, slaves for centuries to the Ethiopian ruling caste. The Gallas accepted the medicine for themselves and for their cattle—when it tasted good. Little Galla boys donned black shirts, shouldered wooden muskets, and marched in squadrons of "Young Fascists" before the Italian newsreel cameras.

Italians Know Not

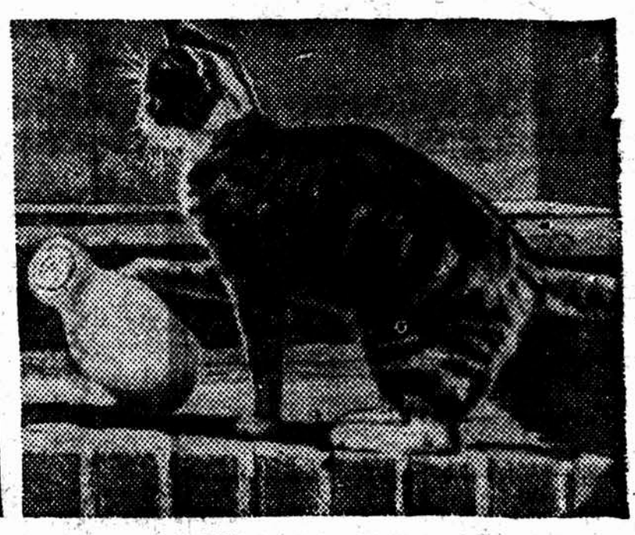
But when the Italians meted out public punishment to many of the tribesmen for pilfering, friends and relatives of these tribesmen often turned to their former masters, still hiding in the brush, for sympathy and also plans for revenge.

In practicing certain types of chastisement, the Italians have run counter to native sensibilities. The penalty of death was usual for almost any crime under the old regime, and was accepted stoically by the accused and his tribe. Prisons were unknown. Expecting to be hailed as merciful, the Italians made theft punishable, not with death, but with public flogging or forced labour. But to the native, death is preferable to being held up to the ridicule of his fellow man, who is accustomed to regard corporal punishment or hard work as a lasting disgrace.

Even more resentment was stirred up through Italian efforts to exact the death penalty for what no Ethiopian could bring himself to consider a crime—failure to give up arms after surrendering to the conquerors. The reaction against that decree was so widespread it could not be enforced.

To deprive an Ethiopian of his lance or rifle is to wrest his manhood and good name from him. When the Italians tried to do so, thousands of otherwise docile natives fled into the waste lands to form part of the rebel bands which have already succeeded in driving Viceroy Graziani back to Rome. From those hiding places they spread terror wherever the soldier-labourers from Italy are struggling, against tremendous odds, to build a new empire for their imperial Duce.

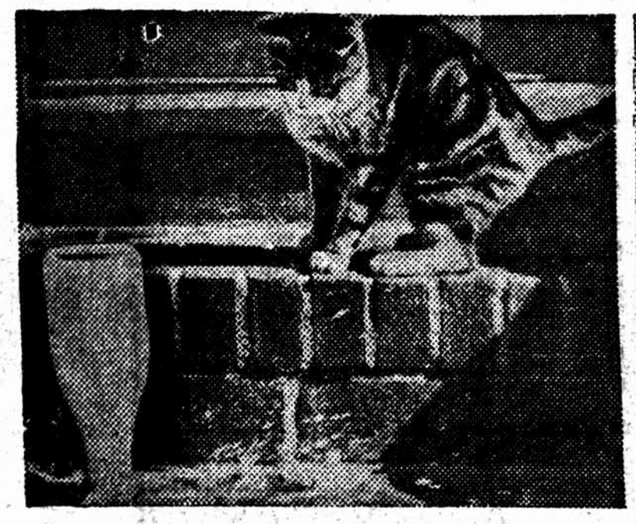
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF THAT AN ALLEY CAT USES ITS BRAIN



The ability of a cat to act intelligently, to use its brain in other words, and to figure things out for itself, is strikingly illustrated in the accompanying unposed photographs.

On several mornings the actor, an alley cat, has performed the feat of knocking over a bottle of milk to get at the milk inside. This time a hidden photographer was waiting across the alley.

As usual, the milkman deposited the bottle of fresh milk on the step at the rear entrance. The time was still early morning.



A few minutes after the milkman had gone the alley cat approached and went up on the step where the bottle of milk was standing. Making a quick survey to make sure nobody was watching, she raised one front paw and upset the bottle. Down it toppled over the edge of the brick step and landed with a crash that shattered the bottle and sent milk gushing from the wreckage.

The cat calmly sat on the step, waiting patiently until everything was nice and quiet again and then reached down to drink her fill.

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NEGRO CASTS HIS VOTE FOR SOVIET

(From Our Correspondent)
MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Wayland Rudd, 40-year-old Negro, Soviet citizen, actor, singer, radio artiste, came to the Soviet Union five years ago.

I met him, wreathed in smiles, coming out of the polling booth. "Boy", he said, "I have just cast the first vote in my life."

I asked him why he had left America, and he told me a little of how the American Negro is oppressed and persecuted in the U. S. A.

"The air I breathed was not mine," he said. "There were parks and public places without number which I could not enter. I well remember election days in the U.S.A. The children in the streets —they knew no better—used to jeer at us Negroes and cry: 'Nigger! Nigger! Nigger!'

NOT FOR THE DOWNTRODDEN

"And I did not dare to say anything—the laws of that land are not created to protect the downtrodden and exploited, especially if one's skin is black.

"I am black! I am a Negro—and proud of it.

"But that was in another land. To-day, as I walked along to the Soviet polling booth my emotions were not dead. The children did not jeer and call me names. They smiled and left their sledges and skating to beg me to tell them if it was true that I rode on the back end of street cars in the land from which I came; if it was true that they burn my people alive.

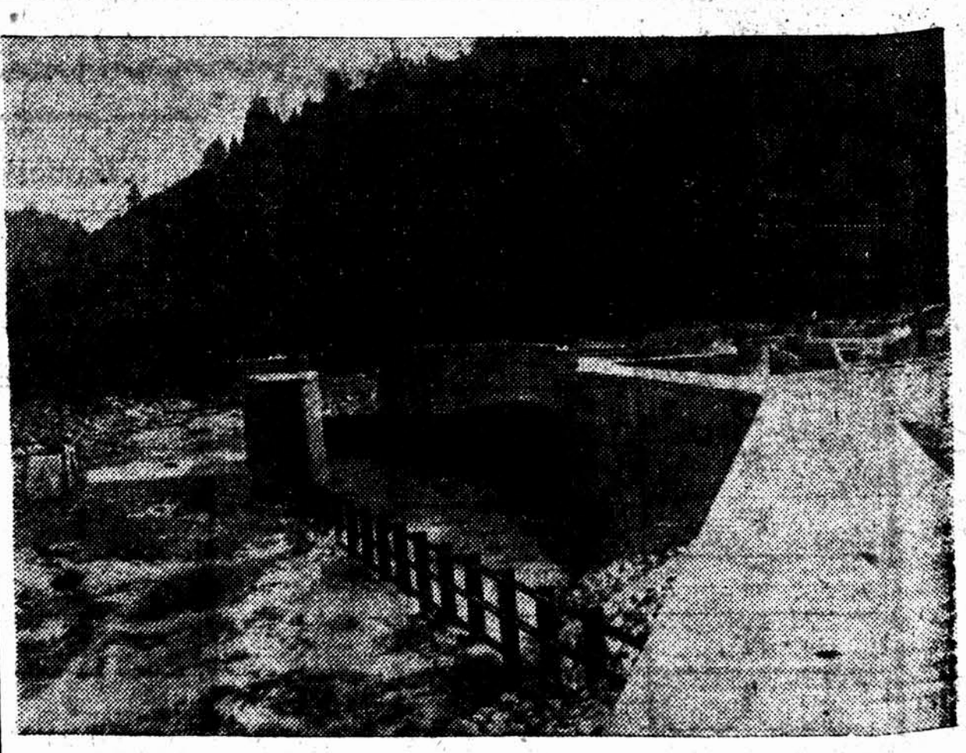
"Not a single door I passed today is closed to me. The air I breathe is my air anywhere I wish to breathe it. There are no signs at the park entrances reading: 'Niggers and dogs prohibited.'

SYMBOL OF SECURITY

"The flags with their simple emblem of Hammer and Sickle and wreath of wheat are mine! Those crimson flags are a symbol of security to me and millions of other Soviet citizens. I have pledged my allegiance to that flag of the toiling masses of all nations, and when the moment comes I am prepared to give my life in its defence.

"And as I showed my Soviet passport and received my ballot papers, I did not have to wonder whether the candidates for whom I voted will legislate for the interests of citizens who are not white.

"I know that these candidates are sworn to uphold the principles of one party, the Communist Party which stands for the economic freedom of white, black, yellow, Jew and gentile alike."



Uhl River Hydro-Electric Project, Brot Headworks. The Punjab Govt. propose to extend the project.

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Visualised Indian Music

(Continued from page 13)

which helps to bring out the characteristic musical consciousness of emotional value of that particular melodic arrangement. Now most of the Rag pictures as they are formed to day have no doubt enriched the soil of Indian painting, but they remain of little material help to the art of music, because only very few supply the genuine emotional background with proper forms, while others remain crude representations of literary prescriptions given by later poets who it seems have hardly understood the elementary psychic significance of Ragas. The imaginative impulse which visualizes the concrete, and which performing a visible tourde-force of pictorial illustrations seems to have been lost in conventional, bizarre and unmeaning formulae. Looking at the pictures and hearing Ragas as they are sung, we see that there is a strange anomaly as regards their sex and descriptions of behaviour. In many instances it remains thoroughly questionable whether these Rag pictures offer correct diagrammatic guides to the uses of melody modes of Indian music. For instance Rag Vasant has been described as a young man of golden hue, standing in a mango grove, dressed in yellow garments, having in his ear ornaments of mango blossoms some of which he holds in his hands. He whose rollicking lotus eyes are of the colour of the rising son is beloved of the females. No Rag Vasant is as it is sung at present with all its sad, pensive, and melancholic effect can hardly deserve its appelation and be termed a gay youth a rejuvenator of sproutliness and a creator of blossoms and also a beloved of females Kedara has been described as a lady ascetic with matted hair, and Bhupakalyani too a lady grown pale by the separation from her lover and wearing a saffron coloured sari. Can any one who has heard Kedara and Bhupakalyani vouchsafe their forms and their feminine gender? On the contrary the serious, serene, and contemplative tone and determined firmness that could be gathered from both these Ragas tend to make them more look like males than females wailing over the separation of their lovers. It seems the gender of a Rag was decided simply by the final syllable of the word as it is generally done in Sanskrit.

Emotional Notes

Indian musicologists have not only suggested definite ethos of a Rag but gone so far as to suggest emotional effect of individual notes even. For example Sa and Re are said to engender heroism, wonder and resentment, Dha is suitable for emotions of disgust and terror, Ga and Ni suggest sorrow, and Ma and Pa produce love and humour. Whatever it may be it is interesting to make a scientific investigation of the inner meaning of the notes and how by their suitable combinations it can be made to express gay, pleasurable, pensive, and tragic emotions. To visualize abstract it implies considerable reaction of imaginative powers much more in case of a feeling expressed by means of musical notes. But with unceasing devotion to the study of music with these view point, it is not quite impracticable.

Moreover from the point of view of melodic arrangement and psychic significance Indian music stands on a level where the west can furnish no parallel. The only thing we now want are artists who are both musicians and painters so that they can really portray the genuine heroic majesty of Darbari, midnight stillness and mystic serenity of Malkosh, sparkling vivacity and galloping youthfulness of Adana, and pensive sorrowfulness and sublime self-denial of Todi. But at the same time it should be borne in mind that one should never attempt to visualize these melodies without being equipped with proper knowledge of music, lest one may mutilate the psychic beauty of these divine Ragas and Raginis like unwary Narad.

THE LATE MRS. BASANTIBAI

Mrs. Basantibai Bhandari, wife of well-known Indore Mill magnate Rai Bahadur K. N. Bhandari, expired on the 4th instant. She was the President of the Nandlal Bhandari Maternity Home, Indore.

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The Scout Investiture

The scout investiture is a simple ceremony which a boy has to go through before he is admitted to the Movement. The purpose of the ceremony is to impress upon the young mind the seriousness of the occasion and the importance of his joining the great brotherhood of Scouts. It is to make him realise as vividly as possible the fundamental ideals and aims of the Movement and the principles on which it is based. The ceremony is purely a scout occasion, free from the slightest tinge of tenets or practices of any religion. As a matter of fact the scout should be discouraged from associating this particular ritual to any existing forms of religious beliefs or practices. The investiture is a most simple ceremony, including very simple symbology which is applicable to our national needs and the practices of our movement. The following simple investiture, not at present officially recognised, is suggested for the use of scout troops all over the country. The ceremony may be altered to suit particular situation.

The investiture is mostly held on the completion of the Tenderfoot Test by the scout and it may be performed by the scoutmaster or any other official of the Movement holding the rank of at least an Assistant Commissioner. The investiture should remain a solemn occasion for the scout as well as the troop, in which all members of a troop, if possible other officials of the Association, members of the Troop Committee and parents of scouts may join. It may be held at a camp or troop parade ground, preferably in the early hours of the morning. It may be preceded, wherever desired, by a simple vigil during the preceding night. The investiture ground must be properly cleaned for the occasion.

Points To Note

The troop falls in after bath in a square formation, the patrols occupying the three sides, the scoutmaster and other officers being on the fourth and East side of the square. The scout flag is carried by the troop leader in the centre of the square. The Indian National flag may be planted behind the troop leader In front of the scoutmaster are placed two logs of wood or two chairs. On the chair or log which may be draped by the Indian National flag, is the bare outline of a map of India (about 18" by 24", or larger) mounted on a thick cardboard. In the heart of the outline of India, somewhere near the place indicated by Nagpur, may be fixed a scout Tenderfoot badge. The map of India may be decorated with flowers, etc. and it may be garlanded. On the second chair or log are placed a vessel filled with water, a towel, a scarf of the Troop and a Tenderfoot badge.

The Speech

As soon as the troop falls in, without the scout or scouts to be invested, the scoutmaster gives 'alert'; and all sing Tagore's morning song "Janagamana," or "Bharat hamara desh hai." The scoutmaster will then address the scouts as follows:

"Brothers, we have gathered here for the solemn investiture of .... young friends who keenly desire to serve the great Fraternity of Scouts all over the world. In all sincerity they wait to be admitted into our ranks so that they may be so trained as to serve with devotion our beloved Motherland with discipline, character and ability. Let us therefore prepare to welcome them into our midst with ceremony worthy of the occasion so that they may feel the great fortune which has befallen them to be the threshold of a movement which seeks to ennoble humanity by the practice of the great ideals of Truth, Service and Brotherhood. By serving our beloved Motherland, may they serve humanity, and help all men to realise the common bond of life which holds all together."

The Assistant Scout Master falls out and brings the recruits who now stand in front of the S. M.

S. M.:—Welcome to you brother, for to-day you seek admission to a movement which will prepare you to be a worthy citizen of our Motherland by always loyally doing your duty with sincerity, eagerness and efficiency. Before you are admitted into the Movement, will you please answer me one question?

Recruit:—I will.

S. M.:—Do you seek admission into our Movement of your own free will and choice, because you are earnestly interested in the work of our Movement?

Recruit:—Yes, I seek admission because I feel earnestly interested and I want to become a worthy citizen of my Motherland and the world.

All-Round Welcome

The Patrol Leaders who stand in front of their patrols, then address the Recruits in turn.

1st P. L.:—Gladly we welcome you brother to play with us, and learn to be a good citizen.

All Scouts:—Welcome brother to play and learn.

2nd P. L.:—Brother, we rejoice that one more will be added to the ranks of those who promise to serve our Motherland.

All Scouts:—Welcome brother to serve and love our Motherland.

3rd P. L.:—Brother, the life we live is full of interest and we live faithfully by the Scout Laws which make true citizens of us all. May the spirit of our Laws ever remain engraved in your mind and heart.

All Scouts:—Welcome brother, the Scout Laws make citizens of us all.

4th P. L.:—Brother you have the good fortune to come amongst friends. We are a merry band of comrades who are always together in work, camp and play. Welcome to share our common life of pleasures, pastimes and play which are not without things worth learning.

All Scouts:—Welcome brother for a merry life of work and play, and merry camps in the open air.

The T. L. goes up to the recruit, salutes him and offers his left hand, holding the troop flag in his right hand.

T. L.:—(All the time holding the left hand of the Scout.) This flag welcomes you for it is the flag of the joyous youth of our motherland. Come with us to uphold the honour of our flag, for it is the Flag of our Liberty and it shall lead us always and everywhere to serve with cheer and without fear the land of our birth and all mankind.

The Camp of Rashtra Seva Dal was opened at Arthalai, Shirpur, West Khandesh by Rao Saheb Patwardhan.

The T. L. takes an about turn, goes up to the S. M. and salutes.

T. L.:—We have with us here a comrade who asks to be one of us. Admit him on our behalf and we promise to see that he will become a worthy member of the Troop to which we all belong.

S. M.:—Gladly I shall perform this pleasant task and I know that he will be a friend amongst friends, ever true to our Motto "Be Prepared." Please forward the recruit.

The Recruit comes and stands three paces in front of the S. M. on the left of the T. L. The T. L. salutes.

The S. M. addresses a few words of inspiration and encouragement, explaining briefly the purpose of the Scout Movement.

The Recruit:—I thank you for the welcome I have received. I feel strong and brave because I am with so many friends. I have before me the outline of my dear Motherland, and I promise I shall strive to realise the ideals of our Movement. I shall strive to be a good citizen and serve with devotion the land of my birth and all humanity by being physically strong, mentally alert and morally straight. I shall so build my character that I shall perform all my duties efficiently to the best of my ability.

S. M.:—I have no doubt about the sincerity of your words and you will always count upon me as your good friend who will be willing to help you on all occasions.

Troop alert.

The T. L. comes forward, faces the troop and holds the Scout flag horizontally three feet above the ground.

The P. L. of the recruit's patrol brings the Recruit (walking on his right) on the left of the flag pole and one foot away from it, facing the flag pole.

S. M.:—Are you. . (names the recruit). . now prepared and willing to take with reverence the Scout Pledge which will make you a member of the great Brotherhood of Scouts throughout the World?

Recruit:—I am.

S. M.:—Before you take the Scout Pledge we shall tell you the Scout Laws and the Scout Pledge.

The First Scout is "A scout is trustworthy."

A. S. M.:—The Second Scout Law is "A scout is loyal."

T. L.:—The Third Scout Law is "A scout is helpful."

P. Ls.—Seconds, and Pioneers or Senior Scouts repeat the other Laws in turn.

S. M.:—Troop, you will all now repeat after me the Scout Pledge (the recruit stands in silence).

The S. M. says the Pledge in slow and dignified voice, all scouts repeating the Pledge line by line.

The P. L. now brings the vessel filled with water and the recruit holds out both his hands. The S. M. pours water over the fingers three times saying—"Pure in body, feelings and mind, you enter the portals of the great movement, strive ceaselessly always to be pure, to do your best, and to work loyally to attain the ideals of our Movement. Cheerfully do your tasks, manfully face all difficulties; and above all put all things before the self. Fearlessly and with indomitable courage put all ideals into practice, thus serving yourself, you will serve our beloved Motherland and humanity all over the world."

S. M.:—Now I ask you again. . . (names the recruit). . . are you prepared to take the Pledge which will make you one of ourselves and add to our strength to serve our Motherland by serving her youth?

Recruit:—I am.

The P. L. comes forward, puts three fingers of the left hand of the recruit on the flag-pole and shows how to give the scout salute with the right hand.

He repeats the pledge after the S. M.

S. M.:—You are now a member of the great fraternity of scouts. To-day you begin a new life where, amongst comrades, you will seek to attain ideals which will make a man of you, and make you a worthy and useful citizen of our Motherland. May you continue to remain long amongst us serve the Scout ideals for years to come.

The Patrol Leader marches the scout to his patrol. The troop sings 'Vande Mataram' and disperses. The S. M. and other officers, the P. L. and all scouts shake the left hand of the recruit before parting.

Sport From All Quarters

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP

School Boys Set Up Two New Records In Lahore

Two new records were set up, on January 14, in the Lahore District Athletic Championship and Inter-School Athletic meet opened on the N. W. Railway Stadium.

The meet has attracted about 200 entries in various events.

In the high jump Bashir Ahmed of the Central Model School cleared 5 feet 2 3/4 inches bettering the previous record by about two inches.

Fazal-ul-Rehman of the Muslim school, who is a younger brother of Abdul Hamid, All-India athlete, created a new record in the discus throw, his distance being 107 feet 6 inches. This was about 14 feet more than the previous record in this event.

Bashir Ahmed of the Central Model School was the outstanding athlete winning four first places without being extended.

AMATEUR SQUASH RACKET CHAMPIONSHIP

F. D. Amr Bey Of Egypt Wins Title For Sixth Time

Despite playing under the handicap of a bad cold, F. D. Amr Bey, of Egypt, won the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship for the third successive year and sixth time in all, when he defeated Dr. J. F. Stokes in the final at Bath Club by 9—3, 9—4, 9—2.

Since Amr Bey won the title in 1931 he has not lost a match. He did not compete in 1934.

The Egyptian is also the Open champion having beaten J. Dear, the professional champion. in 1935-36-37.

Stokes lost the first game easily. In the second he led for the first time by 2—0 and 4—1. Amr was missing more than he usually does, but he soon made up the leeway with sorts of speed, combined with length, and interspersed with subtle, delicate shots. Stokes fought gamely. He tried all kinds of shots, but Amr not only got to everything that returned the ball so close to the walls that Stokes was forced to miss.

NO SIX-HITS ON THIS "FIELD!"

No batsman came within yards of hitting a six in a recent cricket match played in Adelaide.

Which isn't so surprising when we know that to have scored six the ball would have to clear a "boundary rail" more than 40ft. high!

The match (states Reuter), between teams from an oil company and a motor body firm, was played in one of the world's biggest petrol tanks—capacity, 2,000,000 gallons, diameter 101ft., height as stated.

There is no confirmation of the rumour that this was a trial, with the object of playing future Test matches "in camera" to avoid any unpleasantness or, at least, in the event of any, to keep it dark!

Australia Surveys Test Talents

Sixteen Will Be Chosen From Twenty-Four Players Who Have Struck Their Best Form This Season

So keen and divided is Australian opinion on the composition of the side to tour England next summer that it is facetiously said that not even Don Bradman himself is a certainty.

Bradman, a day or so ago, said that, so far as he could see, the only one sure of a place at the moment was W. Jeanes, who has been appointed manager.

"I have just lunched with Bill Johnston" (one of the selectors), said Bradman, "and I have been pushing my own claims. I think I did a good job."

Australian opinion believes that the 16 players will be chosen from the following 24:—

Batsmen: Don Bradman (S. Australia), captain, S. J. McCabe, (N.S.W.), C. L. Badcock (S. Australia), J. H. Fingleton (N.S.W.), W. A. Brown (Queensland), R. H. Robinson (S. Australia), K. E. Rigg (Victoria), S. Barnes (N. S. W.), V. Jackson (N. S. W.), A. L. Hassett (Victoria).

Bowlers: W. J. O'Reilly (N. S. W.), E. L. McCormick (N. S. W.), L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith (Victoria), C. V. Grimmett (S. Australia), F. A. Ward (S. Australia), H. I. Ebelling (Victoria), J. G. Lush (N. S. W.).

Wicketkeepers: W. A. Oldfield (N. S. W.), B. A. Barnett (Victoria), Don Tallon (Queensland), C. W. Walker (S. Australia).

All-Rounders: A. G. Chipperfield (N. S. W.), M. W. Sievers (Victoria), Ross Gregory (Victoria).

One of the most interesting possibilities is the rivalry in batting between Bradman and Badcock that is likely to ensue should both be chosen.

Badcock's Bid

Many predict that the stocky ex-Tasmanian will steal a lot of Bradman's thunder. Badcock seems to gain confidence with every match.

Badcock, Brown Fingleton and Rigg are available as opening batsmen.

Brown, who was in England for the last tour, only needs a good season to have a great chance of being included, but so far he has not played at all well. Rigg also needs a season of consistent scoring to claim a place as he has never really been a favourite with Australian Test selectors.

Among the bowlers recent form more than suggests that the veteran Grimmett will get his fourth trip to England. He has been very successful this season so far and his liking for English wickets will weigh with the selectors. Grimmett was 45 on Christmas Day.

"Big Bill" O'Reilly seems the likeliest first choice, however, with Fleetwood-Smith for the googly stuff, and E. L. McCormick to supply some of the pace.

Australia will not be well off for fast bowlers, as, apart from McCormick, only J. G. Lush, the 22-year-old lightly-built N.S.W. player, has been mentioned. He is good with the bat and fields well and is considered to have an excellent chance.

Cotton, the South Australian speed merchant, has lost favour with the critics.

Young All-Rounders

All-rounders, Chipperfield and Sievers, have struck their best form and find many supporters, as do young Ross Gregory, the Victorian batsman and change bowler, Ward, the South Australian slow bowler, and batsmen Rigg and Hassett, of Victoria.

Four wicketkeepers are in the running, including Bert Oldfield, who is 41, and his understudy on the last tour, Barnett, who is again a strong favourite.

Don Tallon, who is a good batsman, and C. W. Walker, of South Australia, who knows Grimmett's bowling well, and is also useful with the bat, are Barnett's chief rivals, says an Exchange message.

The consensus of present opinion would give the following eight players places: Bradman, McCabe, Badcock, O'Reilly, Fingleton, Oldfield, McCormick and Fleetwood-Smith.—"Daily Herald."

INDIA'S SOLE PARTICIPANT IN EMPIRE GAME

India's sole participant in the Empire Games, Janki Das, the cyclist, who arrived in Sydney recently with only handle-bars and a saddle, has purchased a cycle in Sydney. He is training with the English cyclists, whose manager, Southcott, is acting as his "fairy godfather."

SQUASH CHAMPION FIVE TIMES

Miss Anne Page, American squash rackets champion, won the Atlantic Coast championship for the fifth year in succession by beating Miss Cecile Bowes 7—15, 15—11, 10—15, 15—7, and 15—9.

BRADMAN'S NEW YEAR WISH

Asked what was his New Year wish, Don Bradman replied: "I should like to play in the Test matches against England." Barring accidents, Bradman is certain to captain the Australians when they visit England next summer.

BUDGE BEST U. S. ATHLETE

Donald Budge is the outstanding American athlete of the year, in the view of the leading U. S. sports writers. Thirty out of 51 awarded him first place. Baseball and football players are given the next four places. Joe Louis, world heavy-weight boxing champion, is seventh.—Reuter.

SCHMELING TO MEET BEN FOORD

Max Schmeling, the former world champion boxer, arrived in Ceylon recently on board the Europa from New York.

Max Schmeling, interviewed by a reporter of the "Ceylon Observer", stated that all reports regarding his future fights were premature and these would be decided upon after January 30, when he is to meet the South African, Ben Foord, in Hamburg. It is therefore incorrect that he will fight Steve Dundas, in Miami, at the end of February, or Walter Neusel in Berlin on March 13.

Twenty days' training, continued Schmeling for a fight against such a formidable boxer as Dundas would not be sufficient and, besides, the fight will not take place to Miami but in Chicago.

Schmeling will definitely not fight Joe Louis in New York as he has gained a knock-out victory over Louis there but the place of contest has not yet been decided. Max Schmeling will start training in Friedrichsruhe near Hamburg for his contest against Ben Foord.

SOUTH AFRICAN TENNIS TOUR

Mrs. J. H. Fitzgerald, secretary of the South African Lawn Tennis Union, has been appointed manageress of the team of four to tour England to compete at Wimbledon, possibly in the French championships at Autenil and the leading British tournaments.

It is confirmed by the player herself that Mrs. Bobbie Heine-Miller, the national champion, will be a member of the team.

Mrs. Miller was last in England in 1929, when, as Bobbie Heine, she met with considerable success, winning the British hard courts championship at Bournemouth, reaching the final of the French doubles championships, and the semi-final of the mixed doubles at Wimbledon, and becoming Irish champion. She was ranked fifth in the world's first ten that year.

Since then she has married, and has two children. She was consequently not able to play a great deal but she has shown recently that she is back to her best form.

HOCKEY NATIONAL VENUE

The 1939 women's hockey international, between England and Scotland, will probably be played at Kennington Oval. The A. E. W. H. A. have appointed a subcommittee to consider the position with regard to the appointment of a successor to Miss W. A. Baumann, who recently resigned from the hon. secretaryship.

WOMAN ATHLETE'S RECORD

Vera Cowan, the Victoria athlete, broke her own Australian record when putting the shot 33ft. 11-8in. during the Australian women's championships at Sydney. Her previous record was 32ft. 11in.

Joan: "That's the first time in my life a man has ever kissed me."

Tom: "Why you told me that month ago."

Joan: "Oh, it was you, was it?"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

What pains our numerous friends took to make the 4th All-India Children's Gathering a success and how can I describe them? For, really, everyone tried his or her best to do all that he or she could in making our guest very comfortable....

Many of them forgot even their food and sleep—some of them walked out long distances to some gari and taxi stands and most of them, as a matter of fact, did not care for any kind of luxuries—All had this thought in mind that the Gathering, under any circumstances, should become a success....

As for myself, I was so selfishly busy that I could not even make friends with those who had so kindly come from different provinces. It was a pleasure to see those small Kiddies.—How their parents had left them and how they had left their parents to come all the way to Bombay!

Elders too, who had accompanied them were a wonderful lot. They looked after the needs of their wards, and made our work lighter. In children's happiness they found their own joy. Only now I have begun to feel sorry for having lost the best opportunity of making personal acquaintances with them....

I do not know what they thought of me and the whole function! A gentleman told me rather bluntly that he had come to see children's show, but saw the elders "dancing" instead. It was a pity that he could see the function in that "light" only. I told him so, of course, and requested him also to try to forget the elders and see the children—I hope, he did....

Whatever our drawbacks and shortcomings were, I trust our friends—young and old have forgiven us. Wherever we failed, it was simply because we could not help further in the matter: All the same I personally apologise to each one of those who got the slightest cause of grievance—for, indeed, they came to our country and perhaps we should have done "better" than our "best."

It would have been such a delight to make personal acquaintances with every one who came—but, surely, I have missed the opportunity.. It would be delightful also to thank individually every one who helped the Gathering to achieve the success that it did—but that would make such a big list.. Any way let us hope we are going to have the next All-India Children's Gathering at Delhi with a grander success: We can start making preparations right now!

YOUR FESTIVAL DAY.

As promised last week, I publish in this issue the speech delivered by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, President, at the 4th All-India Children's Gathering. I hope to give the full texts of resolutions passed at the time by children in the next week's issue. Kaka Saheb's speech, certainly, does not need any remarks. Here it is:—

To-day is your festival day. You have invited me here to give you some advice, but I am not here to preach you a sermon. If the kiddies are asked what they would like, they would at once reply: Tell us a good story. If you do not know the story, give us a lesson. If you are angry, beat us. If you are of a sterner stuff, lock us up in a room. We can tolerate all the above things,

Sister Mohini.

because we are used to it. But God forbid if you preach us a sermon, we become silent as the men wet with rain.

To sit in a meeting with hands folded silently like an image is indeed a punishment and to hear a sermon on it is still harder. It is better to remain hungry. Some recite to us stories of Dhruva and Prahlad which we already know. We are fed up with these stories. If an old man is going to speak, we tremble with fear that we would have to hear the vow of Dhruva, or that of Prahlad or the talk between Nachiketu and Yamaraja. This we are going to pass a resolution requesting Prahlad and Nachiketu to apply for a copy right of their times for ten years and to prohibit people from naming them, otherwise they would be kept hanging like Trishanku.

Sometimes an old man sits among the children; he begins to talk like a child, which seems artificial. So I will not try to speak like a child. I will talk with you in my own way. There is always a friendship between a grandpapa and a grandson. But I have remained uptil now an uncle. By bringing me here among you the organizers try to make me a grandpapa. I do not want it. I only like to remain an "Old" child.

MY EXPERIENCE.

I have told you from the very start that I will not preach a sermon. Again the big folk are not always good. Do not pay heed to their advice. The future is yours. The world is yours. I will not even flatter you. Neither will I ask you to obey your elders, nor will I advise you not to obey them at all.

If I can prevail upon you I would rather like to hear your sweet talks, then to speak before you. I shall gain much from it. But to hear others talk, one has to begin with his story. If I tell you something of my own, you will then tell me your own stories. If one wants to hear somebody sing, he must instead of flattering the songster, begin a song and then the songster would begin to sing. Such was the case with Rahimatkhan. That is a matter of my experience.

When I wrote "Otarati Diwalo" while coming out of the jail, many children became my "friends" and they also began to tell their own experiences. I have thus got the master key of opening others' hearts by opening our own.

"KNOWLEDGE" AND "INTELLIGENCE."

I had to tour a lot with my father in my childhood. So, I was not able to form friendship with children. That defect has remained with me. I have been able to get "knowledge" but have not been able to form "intelligence." I found out my shortcoming, but at a later stage, so I tried to form friendship with children. So my mind has improved but not my body.

My state was like that of a boy in the "Post Office" of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. I trust you will take a lesson from my life that you will not commit the same error as I did. Play manly games, outdoor games and play as much as you can, out in the open fields. Old folks play at cards and chess and remain indoors. Do not spoil your time in playing indoor games. Be sporting and clean in your games.

What lacked in me by remaining indoors, I made up by travelling. Travelling on foot is the best kind of travelling. Post parcels travelling over the whole world do not get wiser. Parcels also travel in air. Whenever I went I used to look at flower gardens. I used to sit under a tree and look at the cows and horses. I used to stroll at museums of birds and animals. The monkeys, the bears, the long and giraffes were my pastimes.

There were many wrestling bouts in my young days; and also many fairs. I used to look at good pairs of oxen, cows, horses and camels. I used to look at even the barber shaving the elders and envy their lot and becoming sorry for not having a beard. I used to go to my village in vacation and took pleasure in ploughing a harrow and going to the sugarcane plantation where the crushing was going on to taste the fresh juice.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

TROUBLE OF DON'T'S

But there was one constant trouble of "Don't's" with me: Don't go out. Don't make a noise Don't be silly. Don't be mad. But in one word "Don't" comes our whole religion. When there is

Parties of Children who came to Bombay to attend the 4th All-India Children's Gathering.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

only one child the parents sole care is "child".

Don't think for a moment that parents are the enemies of the children you can make them friends if you like. Tell whatever you see or hear to your parents.

In my village there are many weavers. I used to sit with them and ask a good many questions; but not so many as you. You ask questions but never care to hear the replies. At one place, I took delight in seeing the potter at work, making different forms of vessels.

Then please hear. Gandhiji says that when he thinks of the Primary education, he thinks of the boys of the villages, and we should think of the same. Gandhiji says: "Do not trouble the children with alphabets or books. Let them prepare their own things. That will give me real delight." He says again, "How can the poor parents pay the fees of a good teacher?" If every child is to give some work for the school, the teachers' pay can be paid from the work.

GANDHIJI'S LESSON

He says again "Do not ask the children to cram. Teach them while they work and they will never forget. According to him every child must learn some industry. The pleasure of reading lasts for one or two hours, but the pleasure of working lasts for three hours and a half and when a child who has thus learnt for seven years, and if he does not get work and starves, it is the bounden duty of Government to give him some work and provide for him by trying things prepared by him."

Gandhiji has done many things for the country. He has removed untouchability, taught the women independence and fearlessness. For the poor he has put on Khaddar, he has made Hindi the National language; so we can talk among ourselves. He asks us to be real "brothers". I congratulate all for being of such an age and being born in such an age that you are fit to take up the lessons taught by him.

CROSSING THE BORDER

(By Rao. Rusi Mehta.)

First of all, one of the players is chosen to be Rob Roy and he or she gives the rest of the plaers a number. A string of handkerchiefs is placed along the centre of the room for the border line, and the players stand about three yards away from the line. Rob Roy stands on the same side as the player but just opposite the line. He or she has a soft ball.

To play the game, Rob Roy calls out a number. For example, he or she might call: "Number One, cross the border." The player with that number must run to the border line, jump over, and run and touch the door. Of course, whilst the player is crossing the line and running to the door Rob Roy must try to hit him or her by throwing the ball at the player. If Rob Roy manages to hit the player, then that player is out of the game. But if he fails to touch a player with the ball then they go back to their place with the rest of the players. Then Rob Roy calls out another number, and so on.

A GOOD TRICK

(By Sis Freny Irani.)

Try this little trick on any of your friends—it never fails to come off.

All you need do is to tell your friend to stand against the wall, with his heels pressed tight against it. Then place a sweet or some small object on the ground a few feet in front of him and tell him that if he can pick it up without moving his heels from the ground he can have it. But however athletic he may be, he will always find he can't get more than halfway without toppling over on to his nose!

TOY MOTOR-CAR

(By Bro. Dann Patil.)

To make the car, a piece of wood 3 inches long by 5/8 inch broad by 1/2 inch deep may be used. This is shaped into the model of the car with a sharp knife. The seat is merely a piece of wood, measuring 3/8 inch long and 1/4 inch deep, cut out of the wood.

The car, after being shaped, is rubbed smooth with glass paper and painted a vivid red. The wheels of the car consist of drawings-pins stuck into the wood. The spare wheel is also a drawing pin. The steering wheel consists of a tin-rack.

Brother Manilal L. Maniar wants to write a lot for our Corner.

TO BE SURE!

(By Sis. Suhasini Ghosh.)

Laxman: "Lend me your pen-knife, Narayan."

Narayan: "What for?"

"To cut this anna open."

"Cut an anna open?"

"Yes. Teacher said there were four pice in an anna and I want to see if it is so."

BIRTH-DAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birth-days come during this week, on 23rd to 29th January, 1938:—

1. Bro. Vipin Parekh.
2. Bro. Amirudh Pandya.
3. Sis. Shalini Tilak.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

4. Bro. Saam Noshir Nanabhai.
5. Bro. Ranjan Ali, M. J.
6. Sis. Gulab Mehta.
7. Sis. Savitri Gopalan.
8. Bro. Ava Mukherjee.
9. Bro. Harban Singh Guhati.
10. Sis. Munir Fathima.
11. Bro. S. Ramanand.
12. Bro. Ernest Francis.

REPLIES

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS FROM HIS SISTERS AND BROTHERS.

Bro. Phiroze P. Driver is a lover of horses.

He will be glad to reply them through these columns and advise and help them to the best of his ability.

BRO. M. PARMANAND (Secunderabad): You will get your prize shortly; don't you be so much anxious for it please!

BRO. AZIZALI SULLWANI (Hyderabad): It will be better for you to join the local Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at your place.

BRO. ANIL KUMAR (Ahmedabad): So after all there is a move to start a Children's Association Centre there.—Good news, no doubt!

SIS. NALINI DESAI (Bombay): The work of the various Balkan-ji-Bari Branches at Bombay will be resumed shortly.

THE ENROLMENT FORMS AND FULL PARTICULARS of the Association have been sent to the following this week:—

Bro. Dhruv Mehta (Bulsar); Bro. Chhaganlal Trivedi (Anand); Bro. Glas Baig (Nagpur); Sis. Malini Gokhale (Poona).

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

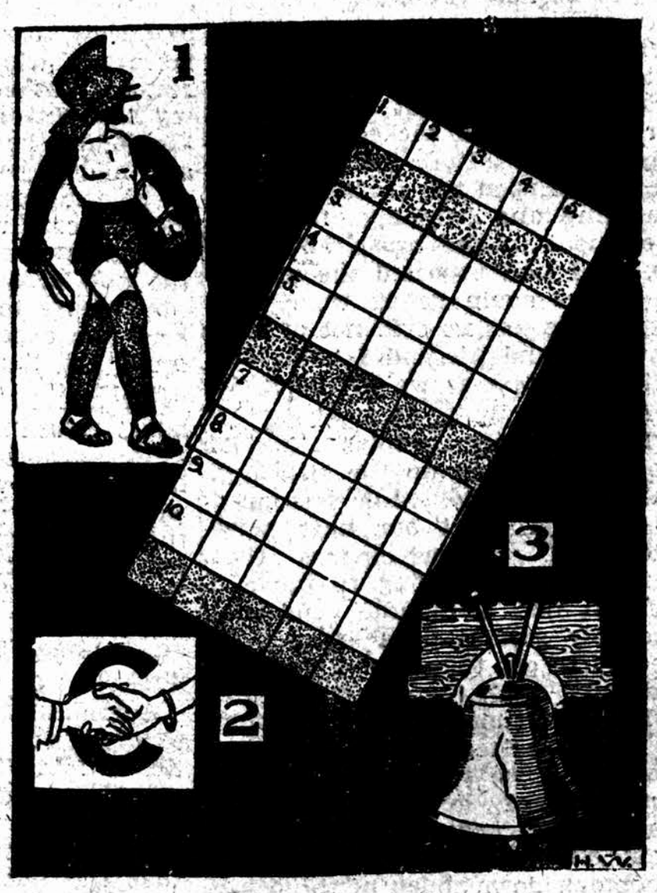
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

A TRIPLE-JOINED ACROSTIC

EACH of the five vertical rows of 11 squares is to be filled with the letters that spell three five-letter words. The last two letters of the first word in each row are the same as the first two letters of the second word, while the last two letters of the second word are the same as the first two letters of the last word.

If the correct words are chosen, the letters falling in the first, sixth and tenth horizontal rows will spell the name of a celebrated composer of military music. The names of three of this bandmaster's marches are depicted in the Rebus drawings. Here are the definitions:



1. A trimming worn by women down the front of the dress. Different. To rub out.
2. The whole body of salt water which covers three-quarters of the earth. Old-womanish. Citrus fruit.
3. A crowd. To dig. A planet.
4. Mother of pearl. To exercise sovereign power or authority. To grind the teeth together.
5. A small bag used to carry money. A division of the calyx of flowers. An assumed name.

(For Solution See Page 56)

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 14)

the better part of valour. Under ordinary circumstances they will usually avoid too close contact with human beings. But after all, a tiger is a tiger, and one can never be sure what these incalculable beasts will do. It is the best tactics, when dealing with them, always to expect the unexpected.

This was the mental attitude with which Ali and I approached our task. We got down into the enclosure and worked cautiously over to the edge of the thicket, keeping a keen lookout for any movement in the high grass I had my rifle ready for instaneous use, although I certainly would not shoot unless it was absolutely necessary. Ali walked behind me, holding the sticks and a box of matches. I would light the first flare. His instructions were to keep his eyes glued on me, and the second my flare began to burn down he was to light another and hand it to me. I had impressed upon him that I did not want to be in the brush for even part of a second without a lighted flare.

I left my rifle leaning against a small tree and, taking one of the sticks from Ali, I ignited the fuse and we started into the real thicket. I kept poking the burning flare into the brush in front of me as we went in, first to the right and then to the left, in all directions. But one thing I had not figured on was that the dazzling brilliance of the torch was almost blinding to Ali and me. I could not see a foot ahead of my flare and I did not like that at all, but I still felt that this burning brand with its intense heat and brilliant light was sufficient protection from a charge.

The first flare began to die down and Ali lighted a second one and handed it to me. I had no more than started ahead with it, when suddenly I heard a tremendous roar and a crashing of brush. The tiger was coming. He was making for me from a point at my left. I stepped back quickly in order to give myself more room in which to manipulate the flare, the idea being to use it as a means of warding off the charge. As I moved backward my right foot caught in a creeper and I went down, flat on my back. In falling I dropped the pole and made a feverish grab for my revolver but on account of the awkwardness of my position, I could not seem to get hold of it. The pole fell across my body, the burning end of it still blazing fiercely not three feet from my face. It all happened in an instant. Before I could make a move the tiger was almost on top of me, coming with a tremendous rush. Then suddenly, with a great roar, he jumped—but instead of landing on me, he leaped clear over me and the sputtering torch.

I could see his striped belly as he went over. He had evidently come with a mad lunge through the heavy brush and then all at once, finding himself faced with that flare, had completely lost his head and jumped clear over me without actually knowing what he was doing. He was just as much in a state of panic as I was.

By the time I got to my feet, he had veered off into the heavy brush. That was O.K. with me. I had somehow got my revolver out of the holster—anyhow it was in my hand when I stood up, but I had no desire to shoot anything but pictures, and just at that moment my main wish was to get out of that brush.

SHOOTS CATAPULTING MAN-KILLER DEAD IN MID-AIR!

I became conscious of Ali's presence, just behind me. He had witnessed the entire episode, apparently paralyzed with terror. Now he regained his voice and suggested weakly, "We go now, master?" I almost grinned at the expressive way he said those words. Both the words and the expression matched my feeling exactly. For now that it was all over I remembered to be frightened.

The whole business gave me the willies in retrospect. While it was actually happening I had been too numbed to have any emotions. Now I was scared stiff and I didn't care who knew it. If ever a tiger had a chance to make a kill, this was the animal. In my helpless state on the ground he could have finished me in a flash. With one slash of his paw he could have ripped open my throat; the rest—the business of tearing me to pieces—would have been only a matter of seconds.

These things all went through my mind as Ali and I started backing out toward the tree where I had left my rifle.

The boy, following instructions, had lit another flare, mine having burned itself out. His hand trembled as he held the match and his face was as white as it was possible for a brown boy's to be—and Ali, let me add, is one of the bravest Malayas that ever worked for me. As we backed out, the boy holding the flare in front while I gripped the revolver, I was watching and listening for any movement in the brush ahead of us, for I half expected the animal to charge again before we were out. There was no evidence of him, however, and Ali and I both felt better as soon as we got back to my rifle.

Replacing my revolver in its holster, I picked up the rifle and held it at "ready" while I stopped to consider what our next move should be. It was obvious that this tiger was going to prove a difficult one to handle and that probably several days would be needed to get the ground shots we wanted.

For the time being, I decided, a quick retreat was indicated. Later on we would have to find some way of getting this animal back into a cage. Then we must thin out all the heavy jungle, chopping down much of the brush, so that when Mr. Tiger was put back in the enclosure, there would be no place for him to hide where our camera lenses would not reach him.

I was regretful at the difficulties this delay would make in our schedule, but obviously there was no other way. For the moment our immediate necessity was to get out of the enclosure. Probably the striped foe was far over on the other side somewhere by now, and I hoped the camera men had been able to get at least one or two flashes of him.

I nodded to Ali, indicating the line of retreat that I thought would be simplest. In fifty paces we were out of the heavy jungle, and as our fourth flare burned down I motioned to Ali not to light another, as it would be of no particular assistance any longer. In this short grass, the cat could not attack us without my seeing him coming. I could have a second or two of grave if he decided to come back for more. We were in sight of the barricade now, and began to feel ourselves practically out of danger. I relaxed my grip on the rifle and rested it at ease in the crook of my arm. In order to get to where the ladder had been placed, we still had to pass around one corner of the heavy brush, but that didn't worry us any. My mind, in fact, was already occupied with the new arrangements which I would have to make in order to keep the expedition here until we could get the postponed pictures.

We arrived at the corner of the heavy brush and were within sight of the bamboo ladder. Then in a flash, without a flicker of warning, the tiger came bursting through a gap in the thicket. He was more like something which had been thrown through the air from a great distance than like an animal belonging on the ground.

Automatically I wheeled around to meet the charge, and automatically I lifted my rifle. There was no time to get it to my shoulder. I shot from the waist. By the time my mind reacted to the fact that the tiger was charging and was almost on top of me, my rifle had sped a 180-grain soft-nosed bullet on its way.

He was too close for a miss. The bullet tore its way into the upper left side of the tiger's chest, just as he reared up, with fore legs outstretched, claws spread, reaching for me. The force of the blow stopped him instantly, and he dropped with a shattered shoulder, thrashing in the brush practically at my feet. I jumped back a few steps and finished him off with a shot in the head.

My motion picture assistants all came down into the enclosure, now that the tiger was dead. We took a tape measure and measured the distance from the imprint of my foot in the soft ground, which showed where I stood at the time I fired, to the nearest front paw of the tiger where he lay. It was just twenty-four inches. If that wasn't a close call, I shall never have one.

Natives of Malaya are always overjoyed at the killing of a tiger. These great cats are their natural enemies and they never fail to evince great delight at the sight of one of them being destroyed. So the boys were all happy over the tiger's death.

Consulting my own emotions, I was not sure how I felt. It was the first tiger I had slain in the course of a long career that has involved my bringing back to this country, alive, over sixty tigers—Royal Bengal, Malayan and Manchurian—many of which are now on view in the zoos and circuses. More than once, in the course of trapping a tiger, I have thought it would be necessary to shoot to save myself or one of my boys, but I had always managed to avoid pulling the trigger until now.

Late that afternoon we sent a group of choppers into the enclosure and had the brush thinned out so that the afternoon's performance would not have to be repeated.

A few days later another trap which I had put out yielded a fine specimen and we got all the closeup shots we needed, showing his majesty the tiger walking, breaking into a run, drinking at a pool and surveying the terrain about him, so we were able to tear down our temporary compound a couple of weeks after the shooting episode and move on up into Seremban where the next few weeks were spent trapping and photographing black panthers.

THE END.

Negroes Fight For Republican Spain

(By NANCY CUNNARD, the well-known poet, traveller and correspondent.)

Chance sometimes brings the most interesting encounters. I have just met here in Barcelona a young Canadian Medical Service volunteer who has been with the Abraham Lincoln Battalion—now world-famous. Asked if he had known Captain Oliver Law, the Negro Commander of this Battalion, his words were: "I certainly did. Listen, he died in my arms. He ought never to have been killed like that. It was at the moment that he stood up to lead an attack. Bullets and shrapnell were flying all around us. I started to shout to him "Don't stand up." At that moment he was struck, his right through the middle of the body. He fell. I ran and picked him up and started to carry him away from the firing. He kept on saying: "Carry on, carry on, go on with the attack. . . . . carry on." His voice just continued although he must have been half unconscious already. He kept on saying it over and over again: and then his voice got fainter and fainter and stopped, and he was dead. Law was an extremely brave man, a fine man, a real good comrade too, who was loved by all the Battalion. Now if you write this, don't forget to say what a fine fellow we thought him and now we all mourned his death."

"Yes, there were other coloured volunteers I knew: there must have been about forty at that time. You know, there are very few of us left now who came over from the States."

This young medical officer is typical of the fraternity that exists between the white and the negro volunteers fighting here in Spain in the Republican lines: and, of course, of all anti-Fascists of whatever races in America and the world over.

A Spanish journalist has just interviewed on one of the Madrid fronts several volunteers of the now mixed sections of what has been the International Brigade: here he came across another Negro, Frank Warfield of St. Louis. Warfield told him he was known as "Francisco" by the Spanish militians, and that he had worked long and hard in Arkansas plantations. But now he is esteemed highly here as "a valiant and capable comrade", and has entered the school for officers. This writer adds: "Under the Spanish flag, against Fascist invasion, there is no distinction between races and colours, and none whatever is this handful of volunteers which the whole Spanish Republican army looks upon in the light of honoured companions and as if they were Spaniards themselves. Hatred and contempt for a race—these exist amongst international Fascists, the typical subaltern and lackey of whom is Franco, the traitor."

Other Negroes at present in Spain are Langston Hughes, and Nicolas Guillen: these two famous poets are in Valencia after having visited and written about several of the Governmental fronts.

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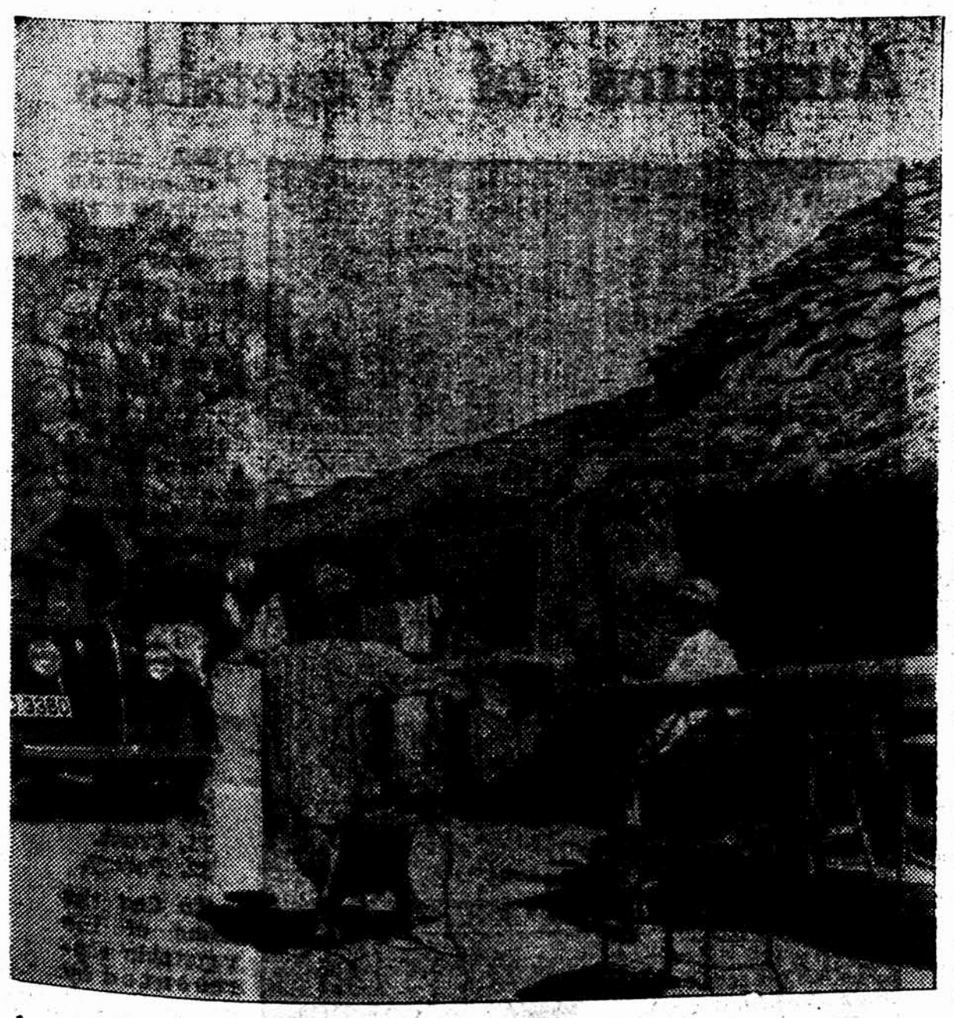

A type of Buffet on the Bombay-Indore Road, the best and the only one of its kind for miles.

ADVENTURE ON THE HIGHWAYS

(Continued from page 5)

forts of richer and better hospitability. The same is true of roads.

Full Of Thrills

I have already said something about the road to Allahabad. Later experience in the Central Provinces and on the highway to Bombay, has convinced me, that my remarks about roads in Northern India were rather uncharitable. Compared to some of the roads in Bombay presidency, Central India and the United Provinces the roads in the Punjab, the North Western Frontier and Kashmir are luxurious speedways. If the road from Lucknow to the road from Rai Bareilly was like one corrugated sheet, (Cawnpore to Kalpi looked like a slice of cake eaten into by several mice.) In Central India roads not only have deep fissures, but deep pits treacherously covered over by dust, giving some times terrible nerve shaking jolts. In certain parts, again, the roads are no more than tracks through spreading fields, with a modest milestone half buried in dust as the sole indication of a public highway. As if to add to the difficulties of the inquisitive adventurer, most of the places of historical archeological and architectural interest lie away from the main roads, and can be reached only by tracks, that either through neglect or disuse, are as seriously in need of repairs, as the buildings to which they lead. And yet it is one these tracks that one gets the real thrill of adventure! Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Gwalior, Indore, Nasik, to mention only a few important towns on my route, have their attractions it is true. But you must traverse the jungles of Bundhelkhund infested with man eaters and wolves on a track of doubtful safety, to see the old palaces of Bir Singh Dev and Jehangir in Orchha. It is not a very pleasant journey from Datia to Onao over twelve miles of a rugged country road, but it leads one to the famous Bala temple, the only temple dedicated to the Sun in Central and Northern India. The road from Indore to Dhar, and from Dhar to Mandu, strains the springs of the best of cars to a breaking point, apart from the level river crossings one has to ford through. but I would have missed a lot if I had not seen the old fort of Raja Bhoj, that King among scholars and scholars among kings, and the heavenly view of the spreading valley of Malwa on the banks of meandering Narbada, from the Mandu fort, Mandu fort itself has a few centuries of history written on its decaying walls! The direct road from Indore to Ujjain for more than five miles is a conglomeration of pits, fissures and debris but a visit to the ancient temple of Mahakaleshwar, reputed to be as old as the worship of Shiva, is a sufficient compensation for the jolts of the journey.

At Trimbak

The road from Nasik to Trimbak is on the whole indifferent, but is so bad near Trimbak itself that my little opel, despite its knee action and modern springing devices, was twice on the verge of being overturned. One has to walk up seven hundred and fifty steps besides to see the source of the Godvari a cow's head from which drop by drop godawari flows to its bed. Here you also see the caves of Gautama and Golak Nath, the great Rishis of ancient India. In reference to which I will make these ancient buildings, a detailed later, one witnesses the march of time, one sees the slow motions of the hands of destiny, one turns over the leaves of history, one witnesses the rise and fall of empires and the ebb and flow of civilizations. In short one envisages here in panorama the romance of human evolution. Does food then matter or the roads?

To continue the sequence of my travels I may inform the reader that I returned from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and thence drove off to Jhansi, seeing Kalpi and Orai on the way. From Jhansi I took the route to Gwalior and Agra via Datia. From Gwalior again I started on the main high way for Bombay.

SNAKES BY AIR FOR SICK MAN

Two living cobras were rushed from Berlin to Brussels by aeroplane, and a young man stricken by a rare disease received injections from the snake's glands just in time to save—or at any rate prolong—his life.

While the patient was apparently in a dying condition doctors telephoned to several European zoos for two living snakes, but Berlin only could comply.

Vision Of Bombay Of 2187

(Continued from page 3)

without making further fuss. Mrs. Gloriana asked the boy if she could do anything for him. "Please ma'am," replied the boy, "I have come to seek admission in your college. Here is my admission form duly filled in. Will you be good enough to admit me?" "Certainly my dear," said the Principal, "I want to encourage education amongst the weaker sex; and with that end in view, I shall be delighted to have more boys in this institution. Co-education is a necessary evil; but to obviate its baneful effects, I have got front benches in all class rooms reserved for boys." On hearing this the boy felt mightily satisfied, and, taking a benign bow from Mrs. Gloriana as a signal to depart, forthwith left the office.

On the next day lectures commenced in right earnest. A few boys adorned the front seats in the several classes which contained an overwhelming number of girls. The B. A. (Bachelor of Arts) degree of yore was equivalent to the M.A. (Maid of Arts) degree of Mrs. Gloriana's times, Mrs. Motlabai Dhunbai, professor of sociology, was delivering a thundering lecture on "The Evolution of Woman" in the M.A. class room. But her listeners, except the boys on the front seats, got sick of her effusions, and began hooting and stamping, at which the irritation of the learned professor knew no bounds, and she angrily left the class without finishing her lecture.

When the day's work was over, the girls hastened to participate in games. Tennis, hockey, football, and cricket were their favourite pastimes. Few boys, after a good deal of persuasion, took possession of a solitary badminton court reserved for them in a corner or played ping-pong in the "Gentlemen's Room."

Hail Mr. Madhuri

On holidays, Mrs. Madhuri Savitri was not required to attend her office. She was at home to her friends throughout the day. But to poor Mr. Madhuri (husbands had to adopt their names from those of their wives) holidays were practically unknown. His wife's holidays brought him no relief; they were days of extreme hardship to him. For besides doing his normal work, he had to prepare tea and refreshments for Mrs. Madhuri's visitors several times, he had to answer the call bell at frequent intervals, and wash a heap of extra vessels before going to bed. If there was any delay in answering a call or opening the house door his ill-tempered wife used to fly into a passion. The notification on the room set apart for Mr. Madhuri's use ran as follows:—"Gentlemen's Apartments: No admission without permission" Miss Lilavati Madhuri, the only child of Mrs. and Mr. Madhuri, (it had become conventional to write 'Mrs.' before 'Mr.') had a knack of kicking up a row, when her father, under whose exclusive charge she had to remain, could not spare any time to attend to her requirements. In the midst of his multifarious duties, Mr. Madhuri had to devise means for keeping her quiet by singing lullabies or rocking her cradle. It was not unusual for him to pass sleepless nights, for it was no part of Mrs. Madhuri's duties to look after the child. Being of an economical trend of mind, Mrs. Madhuri Savitri had not felt the necessity of employing any servant. Mr. Madhuri was to her more than a servant. Yet she was a woman hard to please. She frequently poured out her grievances before her friends and used to remark, "My husband is a d-d scoundrel. I feed him, I clothe him, and I give him two annas per day as pocket money. One day I shall knock out his brains with a hammer or my name is not Madhuri. It is intolerable to live with such an ungrateful dog. When I ask him to draw a dozen buckets of water from the well adjoining my house he makes a wry face and draws only one. "This tale was sufficient to rouse the sympathy of her hearers, who began to regard Mr. Madhuri as a veritable monster, and seemed to grow alarmed at the enormity of his offence. Ultimately they expressed their concurrence with Mrs. Madhuri by a significant nod.

Things To Come

In a world in which strange things have already happened, stranger things may take place very soon. Things to come are bound to be more revolutionary than things we have. Let there be no disillusionment about them. We must be prepared for their advent.

Anagrams of Vegetables

THE names of certain vegetables can can be found in words that have absolutely no connection with this form of plant food. Several examples of this strange state of affairs are shown in the following words:

1. Elk.
2. Noon.
3. Neb.
4. Nor.
5. Print.
6. Motto.
7. Pearls.
8. Cutlet.
9. Leery.
10. Kea.
11. Croat.
12. Parley.

To find the name of the vegetable represented by each word, add the correct letter to the word and then re-arrange all the letters.

Get your pencil and paper and see how quickly you can find the names of the 12 vegetables.

Conundrums

WHAT kind of a dual look in his eyes would a person who is both near-sighted and absent- minded be most likely to have?

2. In what way are a doctor on whom no one calls and a man easily aroused to ire alike?

3. What kind of a dog enjoys most riding in airplanes?

4. What kind of a bank never has any money in it?

5. What is the longest letter in the alphabet?

6. In what way are a tiresome story and a telescope alike?

A Puzzle Problem

WRITE down the digits from one to nine, both inclusive, and then see how quickly you can solve this puzzle problem:

Use four of the digits to form two numbers of two digits each, which when multiplied by two different numbers composed of one digit each will produce the same result in each of the two problems in multiplication, the answer consisting of the last three unused digits.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

BEAUTY THAT CAN BEAR THE LIGHT.

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IN EDGAR WALLACE ATMOSPHERE

M.P.'s Disclosures In Commons

Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., who has led the fight to expose share-pushers and other business frauds, startled the House of Commons when he hinted that he had been threatened by criminal agents.

He said: "Those, like myself, who have taken an active part in this campaign, know what it is to live in an Edgar Wallace atmosphere."

Mr. Johnston had taken to the Commons what he called "the share-pushers dossier."

"I have here," he said, "all their apparatus complete with photographs and the rest of it.

"But as I know the police are taking steps, it might defeat the ends of justice if I said what I think ought to be said.

"These thieves and rogues cheat through the mails people of moderate means to the extent of £5,000,000 a year."

Captain Euan Wallace, Secretary to the Board of Trade, promised stringent measures to deal with share-pushers, investment funds and bogus companies, early in the spring.

He was replying to a motion by Mr. Belinger, who asked for amendment of the Companies Acts and the setting up of a National Investment Board.

The legislation Captain Wallace said would follow the recommendations of the Bodkin Committee which reported in August.

"B.B.C. SHOULD WARN"

It was not practical at present to disclose details of the proposed measures.

Mr. Johnston said: "The Government ought to have compelled the B.B.C. to take a much more active part in warning poor investors of the iniquities that were being perpetrated on them and which were known to the police.

"I know of concerns which have raked in large sums, some run by undischarged bankrupts."

It was a crying scandal that groups of knaves and rogues should be allowed to rob and cheat and that patent lies should be allowed to be advertised and carried in the post.

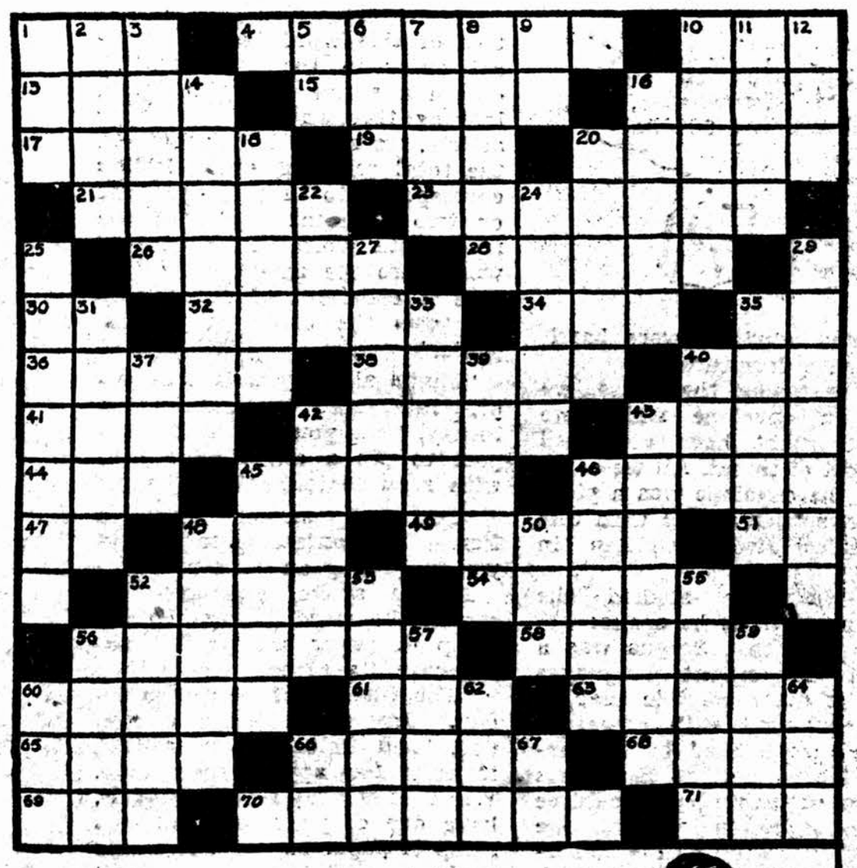
He was informed that it had cost "The Daily Mail" £50,000 to track down Jacob Factor and his associates. People like Factor and Singer would never be required to register.

They acted behind the dummies and nominees. A great number of these rogues came over here from America and Canada. Some of them operated from Guernsey.

Others were alleged to have been run by men who run the system of marriage by convenience in the City of London.

The proposal to establish a National Investment Board was defeated.

Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

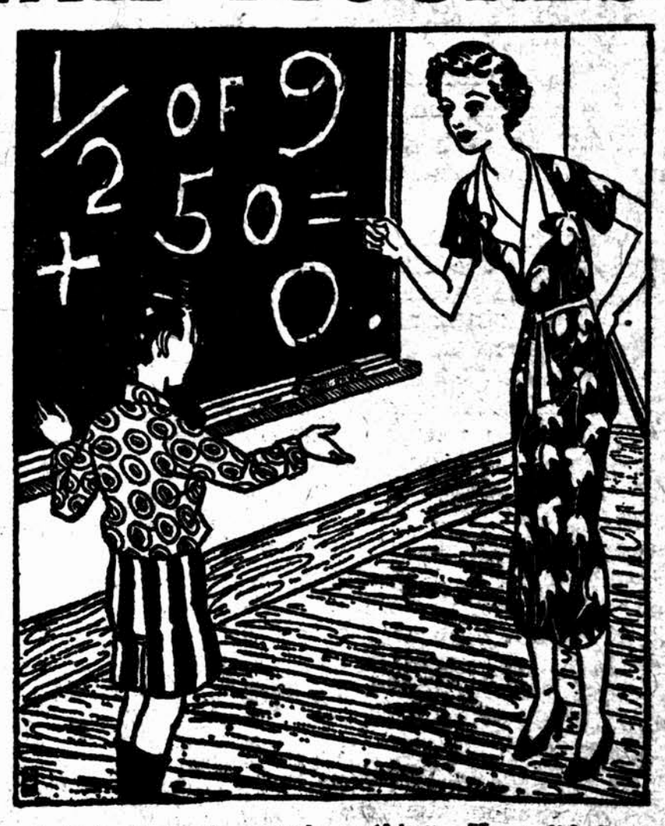
1—Taunt.
4—Seventh president of the United States.
10—Plaything.
13—Sandarac tree.
15—What river joins the Seine four miles above Paris?
16—Weed.
17—What is the capital of Oregon?
19—Feminine name.
20—What is the capital of Gard department, France?
21—Literary form.
23—Who was the Greek goddess of vengeance?
26—Thin out.
29—Antagonist.
30—In the same place (abbr.)
32—Who was the composer of the popular "Bolero"?
34—Gaelic sea god.
35—Note of the diatonic scale.
36—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
38—Palatal.
40—Scottish cap.
41—Makes the sound of the pigeon.
42—Heathen.
43—Which State has given the country five presidents?
44—South American linguistic stock.
45—Who was the wife of Menelaus?
46—Wasted.
47—Capital of Ladakh Province, Kashmir.
48—Witticism.
49—In France, annual income.
51—Exclamation.
52—What is another name for Lake of Geneva?
54—Flies aloft.
56—What was the reputed seat of King Arthur's court?
58—A male duck.
60—Who was American secretary of war during the World War?
61—Gratuity.
63—Public storehouse.
65—Son of Adam.
66—Measured verbal rhythm.
68—English public school.
69—Beast of burden.
70—What president had his estate at Montpelier?
71—Worm.

VERTICAL

1—Short-napped fabric.
2—Biblical name (Genesis).
3—Lively dance.
5—Part of the verb "to be."
6—Rotating piece.
7—Persian coin.
8—Grimace of contempt.
9—Windstorm off the Faroe Islands.
10—Member of the Dravidian race.
11—Native compounds.
12—Affirmative.
14—Venerates.
16—Heating furnace.
18—Element.
20—At no time.
22—Coin of Bulgaria.
24—What was the capital of Italy under Napoleon?
25—The son of what president was a secretary of war?
27—Russian naval station.
29—A valuable fodder-grass.
31—What American explorer settled in Kentucky?
33—Light and fine, as a line.
35—Passamaquoddy Bay is between New Brunswick and what State?
37—Large serpent.
39—Narrow roads.
40—Definite article.
42—Leaf of a corolla.
43—Put in action.
45—Who was the famous blind epic poet of Greece?
46—Gaze.
48—Seaport in Prussia.
50—In what land did Cain settle after fleeing from the presence of the Lord?
52—Bodies of water.
53—Observed.
55—Glide over ice.
56—Vehicles.
57—Buckwheat tree.
59—Epic.
60—Sound made by sheep.
62—Footlike part.
64—Being in the most abstract sense.
66—In Oriental countries a title of respect for a women.
67—Proposed universal language

(For Solution See Page 56).

FREAK FIGURES



WHEN Pamela Pedagog, teacher of the Podunk public school, was called from the room, Puzzle Pete took advantage of her absence to scrawl all over the blackboard one of his amazing puzzle problems.

Pamela saw Pete's handiwork immediately upon her return and, thinking that she had finally caught him with a problem impossible to solve, demanded that he at once work it out. In no time almost Pete showed how one-half of nine plus fifty equals nothing. How did Pete solve this puzzle in figures?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

The Players' Numbers

PROF CARL COUNTEM is a victim of that sad affliction known as arithmomania. Usually this is merely an uncontrollable desire to count everything the patient meets, but with the staid high school teacher the craze extended to multiplication and division as well.

As he went to lunch the professor passed the athletic field, where some of the students were playing a game. In this game the boys with legs spread apart formed a line. The first boy threw a basketball between the legs of the other boys to be caught by the last boy in line, who dashed up to the basket, shot a goal and then took his place at the head of the line immediately to repeat the process.

There were six boys in the line the professor happened to be near. Each boy had a number on the back of his jersey and one had a number on the front of his shirt. This latter was last in the line and his number was six. As the professor strolled past, the "number six" boy received the ball, shot a goal with it and went to the head of the line.

What interested Professor Countem was that the number formed by the digits on the boys' shirts after the "number six" boy had gone to the head of the line, was exactly one-fourth of the number formed when the "number six" boy was at the foot of the line. Can you tell what were the numbers on the boys' shirts?

On his way back to school, the professor saw another game in progress, with a great many more boys in it than before. In this case, the last boy bore the number "2" and, by running to the head of the line, he just halved the number formed by the digits on the players' shirts.

How many boys were in this line?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Cutting the Puzzle Pie

"OH!" exclaimed Dorothea, "the boss will have a fit. I'm supposed to get eight portions out of a pie and that portion I gave you is a good sixth. That's what comes of cutting one portion at a time. I should have known better and first divided the pie in halves, then halved the halves and halved the quarters."

Bertram Beeswax sensed that Dorothea was contemplating charging him double for the liberal piece of huckleberry pie she had served to him. Bertram thought it wise to take her mind off the subject.

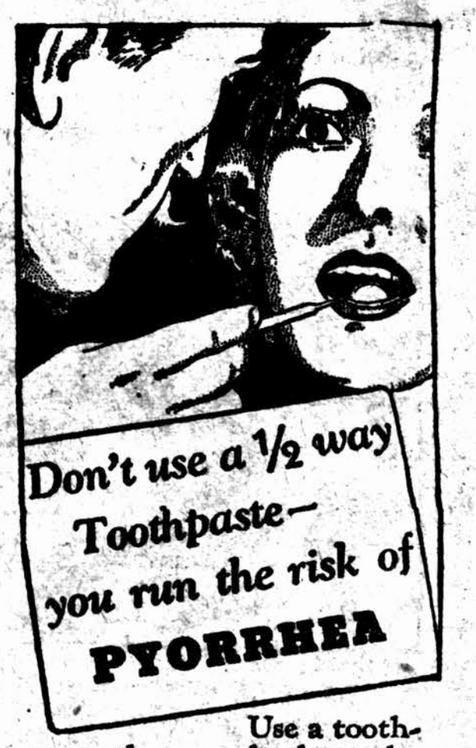
"Look!" he said. "You can easily cut a whole pie into eight portions with four straight cuts, but that part of the pie remaining in the plate would only yield six portions in four straight cuts."

"So what?" grumbled Dorothea.

"Well," resumed Bertram, "I can cut what's left of that pie into six portions with only two straight cuts."

Dorothea was skeptical, so Bertram gave an actual demonstration on the pie. Just then Dorothea's employer walked in. The pie-cutting stunt failed to go over with him, because the portions were of unequal size and he could not sell them. There was nothing left for Bertram to do but to buy the whole pie—all of which leads up to the moral of this tale. When trying to duplicate Bertram's feat, do not practise with a pie, but use a piece of light cardboard cut in a circle of a size for convenience in handling.

(For Solution See Page 56).



Use a toothpaste that merely cleans the teeth and you are guilty of neglect. Your gums also must have regular care. 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from Pyorrhea, a dreaded gum disease. Don't run this risk. Twice daily brush both teeth and gums with FORHAN'S. Forhan's alone brings you the benefits of Dr. Forhan's famous formula which acts to protect gums as well as clean teeth. Start using Forhan's today!

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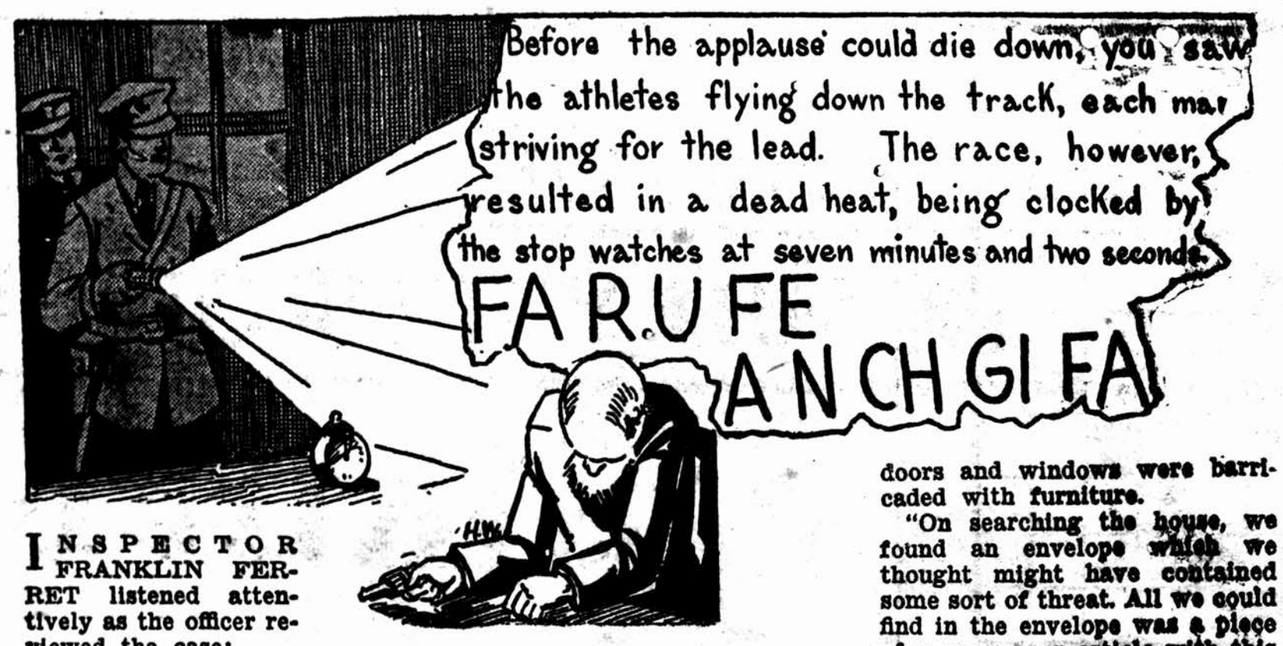

Before the applause could die down, you saw the athletes flying down the track, each man striving for the lead. The race, however, resulted in a dead heat, being clocked by the stop watches at seven minutes and two seconds.
FA R.U FE
AN CH GI FA

INSPECTOR FRANKLIN FERRET listened attentively as the officer reviewed the case:

"Sergus Tsilabac and his brother engaged in a bitter litigation over a rare manuscript left to Sergus at his father's decease. The father had been a renowned authority on ancient languages and both of the sons followed in his footsteps. After Sergus won the suit, there was bad blood between him and his brother, Balomar. Each established his own home and lived as a recluse among his books and manuscripts.

"Sergus had a maid come each afternoon to attend to the household duties. When she called on Tuesday, she failed to receive any response to her rings. Knowing that Sergus had been under treatment for a heart ailment, the housekeeper feared he had suffered an attack and summoned the police. The officers smashed in the door and found Sergus dead, sitting in a chair at his table. A revolver was clutched in the dead man's hand and the doors and windows were barricaded with furniture.

"On searching the house, we found an envelope which we thought might have contained some sort of threat. All we could find in the envelope was a piece of a newspaper article with this meaningless word written in pencil."

The inspector studied the piece of paper as he spoke:

"The fact that Sergus was a student of ancient languages makes it quite possible that he was acquainted with gematria, a cryptograph used by the ancient Hebrew scribes. By means of it, an entire sentence could be written as a single word, the method depending on the numerical values of the letters used. This mysterious word is evidently some up-to-date form of the gematria and was obviously written by Sergus' estranged brother.

"If we substitute for the letters of this word their numerical order in the alphabet, we obtain a series of digits. Then, looking through this newspaper article, we select words from it, the total value of whose letters corresponds to that of one digit or two adjacent digits of the mysterious word. These selected words are the message. In this case it consisted of four words and was the cause of Sergus' panic."

"That's all very well, Inspector," interposed the district attorney, "but you can hardly expect to pin a crime on a man with such fantastical nonsense."

"Perhaps," mused Inspector Ferret, "a confession might aid you in getting an indictment."

As he spoke, the inspector erased the word written on the scrap of paper and printed another in its place.

"The funeral of Sergus is today," Inspector Ferret continued, "and Balomar will attend, if only for appearance's sake. While he is away from his house, have one of your men put this scrap of paper on the desk in his study.

"If I am any judge of human nature, Balomar will be in a repentant mood when he returns from that funeral. A man who spends all his time poring over ancient lore is bound to be something of a mystic and probably believes in ghosts, so when he suddenly finds this paper returned to his study—well, the thought of being haunted may do the trick."

And it did do the trick, for late that night Balomar gave himself up to the police. He said that he had administered to his brother a slow-acting poison which caused Sergus to die several hours later. Balomar then had sent the cryptograph to his brother so that as the latter felt himself slowly dying, he would realize that Balomar was obtaining revenge.

In the accompanying illustration are shown the words in the newspaper article and the words written by Balomar and Inspector Ferret.

Can you decode the "gematria?"

(For Solution See Page 56.)

SETTING THE DIAMONDS

A JEWELER accepted a commission to set 16 diamonds in a diamond-shaped brooch, so as to give the effect of one great diamond. Each of these small diamonds was cut to have four facets with a different kind of finish to each facet. The diamond-setter decided to arrange the diamonds so that similarly finished surfaces would border on one another.

The brooch and the 21 diamonds are shown in the accompanying drawing. The different finishes to the facets are represented by different kinds of shading. Cut out the 21 diamonds and see if you can paste 16 of them on the brooch in such a fashion that the facets of the diamonds that touch each other will always be of the same design.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Method of Mathematical "Mind-Reading"

TELL one of your friends secretly to write a number on a sheet of paper, fold the paper and put it in his pocket and you will tell him the number he selected. Now request your friend to follow this procedure:

Multiply the number by five, add six and multiply the last result by four. Then add nine to the result, multiply it by five and tell you the final number resulting from the five steps.

You then mentally subtract 165 from the number your friend gives you, divide the remainder by 100, which gives the number your friend secretly selected.

LLOYD GEORGE STORY IN NEW BOOK

One of the minor mysteries of the War is touched on in a new book about the early days of the cinema, Mr. Low Warren's "The Film Game".

In October, 1917, Mr. Lloyd George and the National War Aims Committee were keen to make a film "informing public opinion in regard to the issues at stake in the war."

He wrote to Hall Caine, pointing out that the scenario ("which I understand is the technical term") should be the work of "a thoroughly competent hand", and offering him the job.

Three days later Hall Caine replied that, though still not absolutely certain of being able to touch the heart and inspire the soul of the nation," he would take it on. Shortly afterwards he was knighted.

BURNT, REMADE, DISAPPEARED

Herbert Brenon, the Irish director, was brought over from Hollywood, and half the film was made at a cost of £70,000. This was an unheard of expenditure for those days.

Then a fire broke out at the Twickenham studios and the negative was destroyed.

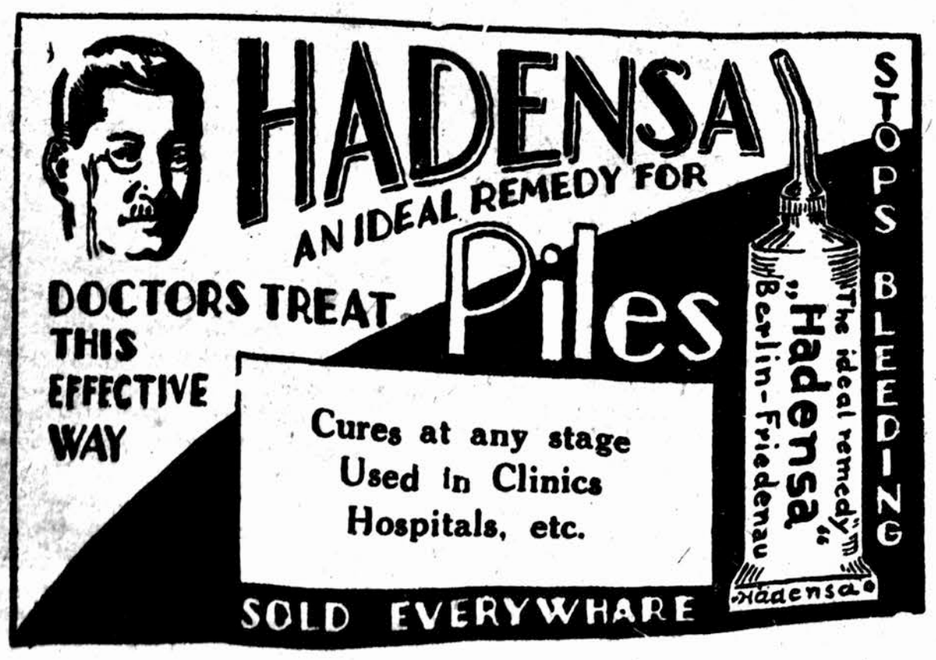
With "ample means at disposal" Sir Hall Caine began again. "In due course the film—we all believe, though no one can be absolutely certain on this point—was finished", Mr. Warren concludes. "But from that day to this no one has ever heard any more about it."

TO BE A POLICE MAN IS A JOB!

The qualities of the perfect policeman were thus described by Mr. Asa McKenna, Chief of Police of Waltham, Massachusetts:

"If you have the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the leadership of Moses, the kindness of the Samaritan, the strategy of Alexander, the faith of David, the diplomacy of Abraham Lincoln, the tolerance of Confucius, and a complete knowledge of criminal law and procedure, you are a police officer."

Mr. McKenna added that, according to his own definition, he was not a police officer.



SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Jan. 38 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

THOUGHTS FROM MID AIR

(Continued From Page 2.)

lown at all. But one had to come lown. How I wished there were ome contrivance which would ake me off the machine even while t was high up in the air; some fairy as in the story books, who would lift me clean out of my seat and deposit me on some soft and grassy lawn.

We had come down quite low now. I could see even the moving objects on the earth clearly. And the nearer we came to the land the mere troublesome became the movement of the plane. Perhaps, we would fall down at the last moment and people would be unconcernedly reading of the disaster in the newspapers a few hours later. I was sure that if I could jump down, the chances were that I would escape with a few broken bones, but to crash on to the ground strapped hand and foot so that you could not even wriggle was to be certain of being found a lump of lifeless flesh a few moments after the crash.

I was desperately struggling to see if I could unlace these cruel straps that bound me to the machine, when the Grrrrrr of the tail on the ground told me that we were safe on earth. I sat back and closed my eyes to enjoy the relief and the feeling of security; but no, I must make up my face to look natural. It should not show the ordeal of mental agony that I had passed through during the last moments.

And there was sectaram brusque as ever, pulling the helmet off my head and asking the other man to get in even before I had stepped off the machine.

Looking at young and smart pilot, I wondered what had gone wrong with me to doubt his capacity to bring me back to earth alive. Let me acknowledge it now with apologies. Seetaram is a pilot, you can trust him.

DUCE'S RULE ENDING?

The Dictatorship in Italy is declared by Italians who have crossed the frontier to be faced with possible collapse owing to the political and economic situation.

"Mussolini, who has left Geneva, may leave Rome before the spring" said a prominent Milan personality at Chambery, quoted by the Brussels Socialist newspaper "Le Peuple".

Anti-Fascist agitation and disturbances are spreading, say Italian traders and industrialists who are also now at Chambery. They state that:

Anti-Fascist newspapers and pamphlets are distributed through out Italy; soldiers returning from Abyssinia have organised protest marches; disturbances have taken place in Lombardy; priests charged with the sale of revolutionary emblems have been arrested.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

(Continued from Page 7)

existence, periodic medical examination and 'case finding' work are measures that recommend themselves as comparatively less expensive and of great utility in the work of control.

WORK OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

In this connection, it is necessary to point out the possibilities of valuable co-operation that can be expected from workers in the field whose wide experience of local conditions entitles them to offer advice and suggestions for the general lay-out of anti-tuberculosis activities. In our present-day social conditions sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis has become a luxury that only a small percentage amongst the population can afford. Private charity (which in our country is perverted through channels of ineffectiveness and waste) seeks to redeem the situation to some, not very effective, extent and there is contribution of workers which is, in certain individual instances, as heroic as it is inspired by the highest idealism of humanitarian service. The work of the well-known Miraj Hospital and Hill-side Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and Leprosarium of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri district is easily covered in this category. How much this work has been inspired by the pioneering and creative genius of Dr. R. H. H. Goheen of the American Medical Mission can be known only to those who have had occasion to watch it at close quarters: and its value could be accurately assessed when its background and utility in relation to the backward conditions of medical relief in the area are taken into consideration. This and similar centres could easily extend the field of anti-tuberculosis activities if the new Anti-Tuberculosis Fund extended to them financial and other help required for successful prosecution of the campaign.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Little four-year-old Mary was gazing intently at the visitor's new hat.

"What do you think of it, dear?" asked the lady.

'Oh,' replied Mary. "It's all right. Mother told Aunt Marie it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me."

* * *

Guide: "We are now passing through a rural hamlet."

American Tourist: 'Gosh, I always thought a hamlet was a young pig."

* * *

Doctor: "What you need is something to nourish your brain. I advise fish."

Patient: "What kind of fish?"

Doctor: "With your brain I'd start with a couple of whales."

* * *

Mother: "But, darling, you told me that you would be as good as gold while I was away."

Willie: "I know, mummie, but, you see. I went off the gold standard."

* * *

What is your trade?"

"I'm a traveller."

"Where do you travel?"

"Up and down a ladder with a hod of bricks."

* * *

Second: Why did you fall down? He didn't hit you."

Boxer: "No, but I read his thoughts."

* * *

Bandit: "Come on—hand over that hundred quid."

Post Office Clerk: "Sorry—you can only have three pounds on demand."

* * *

Arctic Explorer: "It was so cold where we were that the candle froze and we couldn't blow it out."

Second Explorer: "S'nothing. Where we were the words came out of our mouths in pieces of ice, and we had to fry them to see what we were talking about."

* * *

"My dear, I regret to tell you I'm bankrupt."

"Oh, help! Then I married you for love, after all."

* * *

Ian: "Dad, can I ask a question?"

Father: "Yes. What is it?"

Ian: "When I get older, will the calves of my legs become cows?"

* * *

Old Lady ('phoning): "Is that Scotland Yard? I've lost my canary. Would you mind calling out the Flying Squad?"

* * *

A shabbily-dressed man was standing in front of a block of flats, and from her window above an old lady noticed that several people stopped and gave him money.

The scene touched her deeply. She wrote on a piece of paper, "Take courage," put it in an envelope with a ten-shilling note, and tossed it to the man.

That evening the man came up to her and whispered:

"Here's your £10, lady. Take Courage won at 20 to 1."

* * *

Magistrate (to Irish witness): "You say the accused threatened you?'

Witness: "Indade he did! He said, 'I'll whitewash the yard with your blood.'"

* * *

Young Husband (breathless): "I got your 'phone message at the office and came at once. What happened?"

Young Wife: "You're too late. Baby had his toes in his mouth and he looked so pretty."

* * *

Gent: "Is it true that my son has owed you for a suit for three years?"

Tailor: "Yes. Do you wish to pay the bill?"

Gent: "Not—I would like a suit on the same terms."

* * *

Teacher: "Tommy, what is a fort?"

Tommy: "A place for soldiers."

Teacher: "Correct. Now, Johnny, what is a fortress?"

Johnny: "A place for soldiers' wives."

* * *

The master called the cook and spoke thus:

"Mary, my mother-law is coming to stay with us for a month. Here is a list of the dishes she loves—and the first time you serve one of them you're fired."

* * *

"Did you ever see a company of women silent?"

"Yes, once. Someone had asked who was the eldest."

* * *

Heavy-weight Boxer: "The trouble is, doctor, I can't sleep a wink."

Doctor:" You must practise auto-suggestion. Why not lie on your back, relax, and count slowly up to ten?"

SOLUTIONS FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Gematria: Balomar's message reads: "You die at seven". The message Inspector Ferret placed in Balomar's desk was: "A dead man watches you."

Acrostic: The words in the rows are: 1. Jabot, Other, Erase. 2. Ocean, Anile, Lemon. 3. Horde, Delve, Venus. 4. Nacre, Reign, Gnash. 5. Burse, Sepal, Alias. The name of the composer is John Philip Sousa. The names of the three marches are: "Liberty Bell", "The Gladiator" and "Hands Across the Sea".

Players' Numbers: The numbers on the boys' shirts in the first game were 6, 1, 5, 3, 8 and 4. There were 18 boys in the line in the second game.

Diamond Setting: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Freak Figures: One-half of NINE is NI plus L (50) spells NIL, which is nothing.

Anagrams: The names of the vegetables are: Leek (elk), Onion (noon), Bean (neb), Corn (nor), Turnip (print), Tomato (motto), Parsley (pearls), Lettuce (cutlet), Celery (leery), Kale (kea), Carrot (Croat), Parsley (parley)'

Conundrums: 1. Both a near and a far-away look. 2. Neither one has any patients (patience). 3. A Skye terrier. 4. A river bank. 5. The letter O, because it has no end. 6. Both are long-drawn-out affairs.

Puzzle Problem: The digits from one to nine, both inclusive, are arranged to form two problems in multiplication, 3 times 58 and 6 times 29, both of which equal 174.

Puzzle Pie: A diagram of the solution will be sent upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle

(Solution for this Week's Puzzle.)

Our Humorist At Large

"So your wife left you and went home to her Mother?"

"Yes—she couldn't stand my cooking!"

Platelayer: "Albert, it doesn't seem right, some 'ow."

Boss: "So this is your uncle's funeral?"

Office Boy: "Yes, sir—he's the referee."

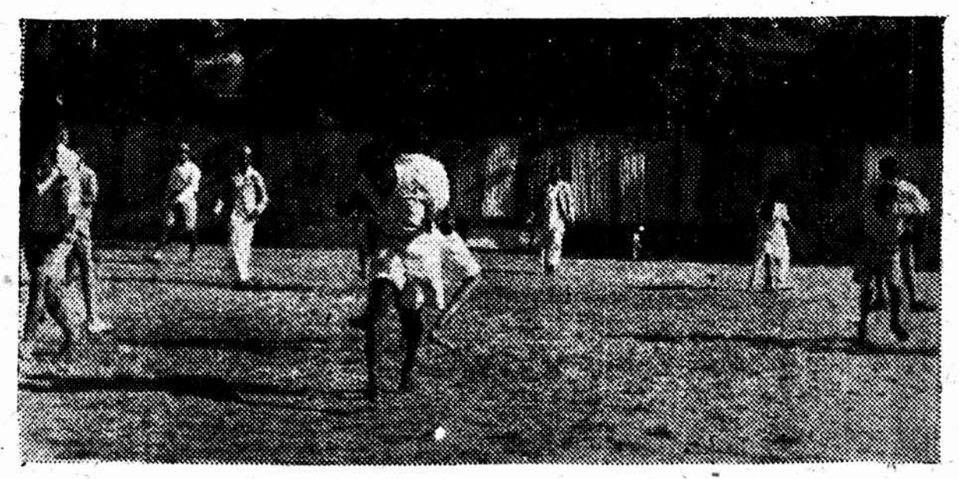
The Removal.

"The electric light is not installed yet."

"If only it would freeze we could get away."

"Cross it out again—we have quarrelled again."

All-India Children's Gathering In Bombay



Boys and girls assembled in Bombay from various provinces participate in sporting events.

'Twisting thread' for fishing nets.—
Photo by B. F. Ferreira.

Yourra, a French acrobat slipping through the whoops from a pole. He proposes to perform this feat from a parachute tower.

A fair punter at Mahaluxmi.

The lawn of the Government House in Melbourne which will figure prominently in the forthcoming Australian Centenary celebrations.

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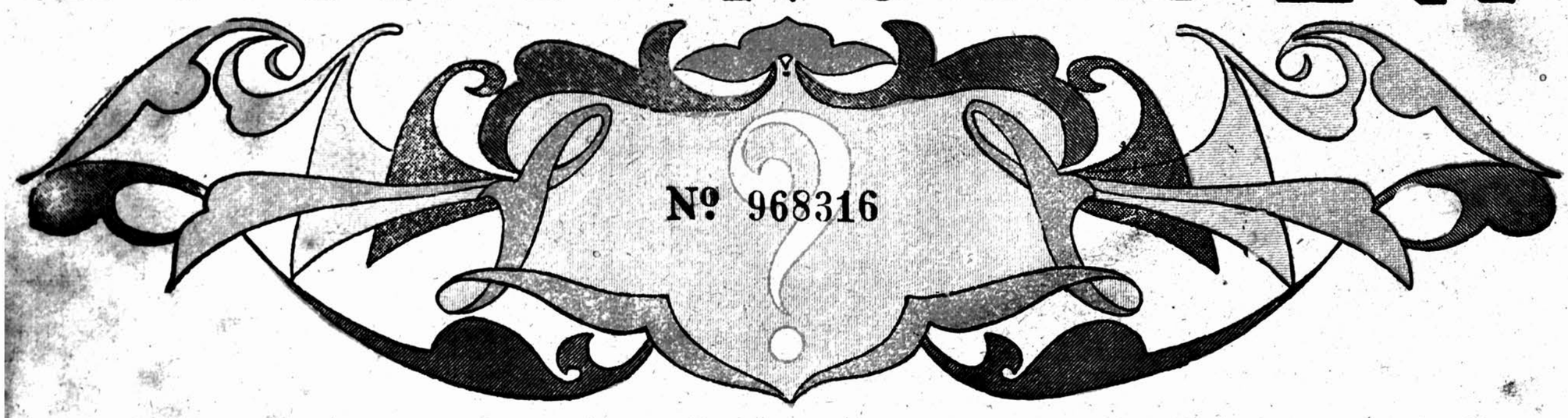

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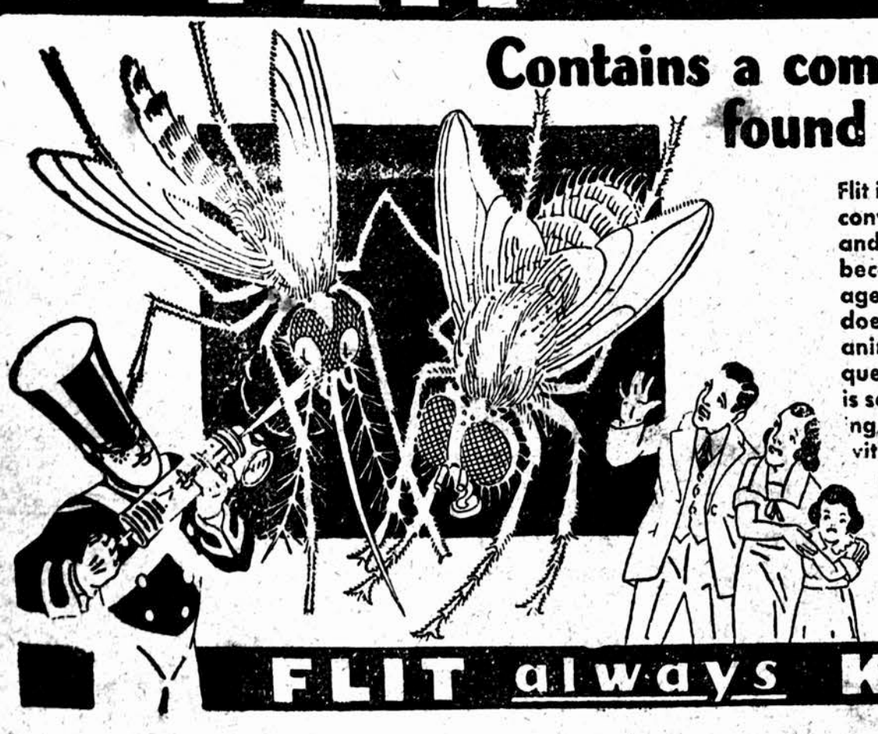

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